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Greater Boston Newsdealer

Boats Under Pleasure Ban; Quisling Leaders Ousted; No Oil Relief Seen in N. E.

The World's Day—January 22, 1943

Washington: Pleasure Ban Includes 'Gas' Boats
The eastern pleasure driving ban was extended to gasoline-powered boats while another order prohibited railroad tank car delivery of gasoline to the East Coast in order to make more cars available for hauling fuel oil.

The House Agriculture Committee unanimously passed a bill calling for upward revision of farm parity price levels to include the cost of farm labor.

To stimulate production of essential wartime food and fibers, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard has announced added credits for farmers of from \$200,000,000 to \$225,000,000.

A 30 per cent. increase in production of farm machinery has been authorized by the War Production Board.

Samuel Foley, Bronx District Attorney, denied emphatically before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that he had improperly conducted a grand jury which cleared Edward J. Flynn in the so-called New York City paving block case, as the committee resumed its investigation of Mr. Flynn's qualifications for appointment as Minister to Australia. [Page 9.]

More bicycles were made available for rationing in February to East-erners whose automobile driving has been curtailed by reductions in the value of gasoline coupons and the ban on pleasure driving. The Office of Price Administration allotted 86,700 bicycles for rationing next month, compared with 85,000 for January.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee voted to reopen its manpower investigation Monday in an effort to determine, in the words of Chairman Reynolds (D), of North Carolina, "just how large we can let our armed forces get."

In Europe: Top Quislings Out in Party Purge

Prominent Quisling leaders in Norway have been ousted from their posts in a purge of the Nasjonal Samling Party, according to reports reaching Stockholm. [Page 9.]

German troops in Norway have been increasing since Christmas, with schools and other buildings being rapidly requisitioned to accommodate the growing forces.

The Norwegian underground is warning parents to keep children out of the Nasjonal Samling Youth Service where they are taught "to be spies in their own homes."

Ceiling prices have been established on all consumer goods in Iceland by the new Government in order to check inflation there.

King George has donated his valuable Japanese stamp collection to the drive launched by British philatelists to raise £14,000 for prisoners of war parcels.

More than 900 Dutch priests have been arrested and sent to concentration camps since the German occupation of Holland.

French patriot resistance mounts daily, one group recently firing on a German troop train and another wrecking a munitions train of 40 cars.

The French Merchant Marine now has 50 ships on the Allied side, representing one fourth of its original strength, according to a Dakar radiocast recorded by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

New England: No Fuel-Oil Relief in Sight

Frigid temperatures again seize New England as Thomas F. Sullivan, emergency fuel conservator, warns no relief in sight for over-all fuel-oil situation and urges immediate conversion to coal. [Page 2.]

Opening rally of Greater Boston United War Fund stirs enthusiasm as campaign to raise \$7,800,000 gets off to a good start. [Page 2.]

Dr. Harry Sagansky and J. J. Carrigan, Jr., pleaded not guilty in the Middlesex Superior Court today to four indictments of attempts to bribe the Aldermen of Malden. [Page 2.]

New England War Labor Board now in process of being set up probably will start handling labor disputes as soon as next Friday, according to Chairman Saul Wallen. [Page 4.]

Governor Saltonstall declined to answer charges that Natalie Hays Hammond, deposed commandant of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps, had been removed for political reasons. [Page 2.]

National: Agriculture Importance Stressed

Agriculture must be envisaged as a munitions industry in order to assure adequate supplies for the armed forces and aid in saving "the world from anarchy after the war," Herbert Hoover told the National Industrial Conference Board in a New York Meeting. [Page 8.]

Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker arrived in Detroit on a tour of war plants. A \$3,000,000 tanker, the S. S. King's Commission, built for the Maritime Commission was launched at the Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company yards at Chester, Pa.

At least 600,000 workers in the nation who could have retired and received Social Security insurance benefits beginning Dec. 31, 1942, are remaining on the job instead of claiming benefits, Peter Kasius, regional director of the Social Security Board for New York State, said in a statement.

Americas: Argentina Clings to Neutrality

President Castillo of Argentina asserted at a press conference in Buenos Aires that Chile's severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis would not change his policy of "prudent neutrality." Neither, he added, would Chile's action bring estrangement between the two southernmost neighbors on the South American continent.

Tomokazu Hori, Japanese Government spokesman, delivered a thinly-veiled warning to Chile when, according to an Axis radiocast, he told a press conference that the South American nation was "fully responsible for the consequences" of having broken off diplomatic relations with Japan and the other Axis powers. He said Chile no longer could reckon with "considerate treatment" of its shipping.

Labor: Management Escapes Strike Punishment

Labor will be punished, and not management, in cases where war work is delayed by workers who defy decisions of the National Labor Board, or violate the agreement banning strikes and lock-outs for the duration, declared labor and public members of the board.

The War Labor Board has ruled, in effect, that any labor dispute affects the war effort and that the Board has jurisdiction in all disputes except those involving Government employees. The Board gave that decision in taking jurisdiction over a dispute between a C. I. O. union and the Reuben H. Donnelley Corporation, a New York advertising firm.

At Miami, Fla., anti-strike legislation and bills to change the 40-hour work week drew vigorous opposition from the American Federation of Labor executive council.

A dispute involving two Pittsburgh radio stations and the Pittsburgh local of the American Federation of Musicians (A. F. of L.) has resulted in the banning of sustaining dance band programs on remote pickups of the Blue Network and the Columbia Broadcasting System. The Pittsburgh stations are WJAS, a Columbia outlet, and KQV, a BLUE affiliate.

Boston Rents Seen Heading 10 P.C. Higher

Despite ceilings, OPA expected to act favorably on apartment owners' 'protest' for advance.

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Rents are headed for a 10 per cent increase in Greater Boston, the Boston Apartment House Owners Association announced today.

Although there are ceilings in Greater Boston rents at this time, no doubts were expressed in apartment house circles today that the Office of Price Administration in Washington would shortly act favorably upon a legal protest filed by local apartment agents seeking a 10 per cent upward scaling of present rent limits.

Included in the protest is a clause to enable tenants and landlords to get together on a joint program of conversion from oil to coal with each sharing the costs of conversion. Hundreds of tenants have approached apartment house owners in recent weeks demanding such conversions for their own protection.

Action is also being sought to make it possible for some landlords to convert to coal by increasing rents to cover the conversion costs.

Thousands of tenants will be affected by rent increases, George K. Higgins, President of the Apartment House Owners Association, declared in a special news release. Although no official word has yet been received from Washington concerning the disposition of the local protest, OPA investigators are filing through apartment house corridors in large numbers these days in an effort to determine the validity of the "desperate plight of Boston apartment house owners."

Mr. Higgins, however, used the word "will" rather than "might" in referring to possible rent increases. The improved rent scale, he said, "will" be allowed as a direct result of the 100 per cent co-operation in this district with OPA rent controls, as of today.

Yet it is due to these efforts to keep in line with the Government program, Mr. Higgins said, that property owners have experienced a serious decline in incomes almost to the point of bankruptcy and foreclosures in many instances. The formal legal protest by apartment house owners, banded together as "The Greater Boston Rent Stabilization Committee," has been filed in Washington on grounds that apartment house ownership had become almost prohibitive, Mr. Higgins disclosed.

Mr. Higgins held every conviction that the Washington investigation would prove that a minimum 10 per cent increase in rent ceilings is necessary for this region, taking in the entire Greater Boston district reaching 10 to 20 miles out from the State House. "The rent rise is the only fair conclusion to be reached," said Mr. Higgins, "and it will serve to bolster the entire residential real estate industry which is backed by the peoples' savings on mortgages held by banking institutions and insurance companies. Rent increases are not inflationary, since they are necessary to prevent a near bankrupt real estate market from becoming a debacle."

British Forces in Tripoli Suburbs; Russians Cut Distance to Kharkov; Hitler Plans Land-Sea African Drive



Associated Press from United States Marines

New Commander Takes Over

Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, left, commander of ground troops who have replaced Marines in the Solomons, discusses the campaign there with Marine Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Vandegrift, right, whose hard-fighting men now will get a rest. With them at a foxhole on Guadalcanal Island are Col. R. Hall Jeschke, U. S. M. C., center, and an unidentified Marine. General Patch is now in immediate command.

Fortresses Replace Camels on U. S. Gas; Iraq Opens Way to Arab Federation

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
Accredited to the United Nations Forces
in North Africa

SOMEWHERE IN TUNISIA, Jan. 22—The American Flying Fortress has replaced the camel as the ship of the desert in the coastal regions of North Africa. The fortresses need vast quantities of gasoline and accessories which have come not only across Africa but across thousands of miles of ocean beforehand.

From the pilot's seat of these fortresses which carry out "the milk run" to bomb important Axis centers—Tripoli, Bizerte, Tunis, Sousse, Sfax, Gabès and elsewhere. I looked out on the Sahara setting of the all-American and biggest operational airfield in the world. It was a scene on this occasion of whirling dust that intermittently concealed and disclosed sky Leviathans dispersed on the sand expanse shimmering away across the very heart of Africa.

Dust that forces its way into the intricacies of engines and the mechanism of guns as well as into eyes, ears, hair, mouths, feet and clothing of the persons concerned

Icecapades of 1960



By a Staff Photographer

Winter's Reign Continues in Boston

Three-year-old Sally Shaw, bundled up warmly, tries out her new skates on the pond in the Boston Public Garden, perhaps on the way to becoming a future champion figure skater. Who knows?

Baseball Struck Out By Aichi Japanese

By the Associated Press

Educational authorities in Aichi Prefecture of Japan have abolished baseball as a means of putting an end to "hardly sportsmanlike" customs introduced from America, it was reported in a Tokyo dispatch broadcast by the Berlin Radio and recorded by the Associated Press.

Nagoya, one of Japan's great industrial cities and a hotbed of baseball, is in Aichi Prefecture. Nagoya college and semiprofessional teams have been among the best in Japan. "The Educational Department thereby hopes to put an end to hardly sportsmanlike customs which had come from America, as for instance preferential treatment accorded to members of such baseball teams by university authorities," the Berlin radiocast said.

with flying and maintenance is capable of being a great nuisance. But "the milk run" is carried out nearly every day of the week with the regularity of delivery service. That is just what it is, indeed—delivery in the aggregate of many thousands of tons of high explosives—many of them dropped with great accuracy on Axis installations.

In the other pilot's seat alongside me sat Capt. Fred Dallas from Houston, Texas—a tall American flyer who is an expert on the "milk-run."

"Some of the work our bombardiers have done with their sights has been great," he said. "Once at Sfax a formation of fortresses dropped 60 bombs from well above 20,000 feet on a target only 300 feet square. Only 12 fell outside this area and they were misses near enough to do damage inside it."

On Kir Airdrome are many of America's best bombing crews, including men who have operated in Western Europe, India and even Japan. Here, as in Western Eu-

Continued on Page 8, Column 2

Big Day in Halifax; City Sees a Banana

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 22 (CP)—A banana came to Halifax and got its picture on the front page of a city newspaper.

In this city, where bananas and dodos are akin in their abundance, it was news, so the elongated fruit—looking a bit spotted—posed for the photographer with Miss Helen Coolen, who had received it. Under the double column was a write-up about the arrival which said the banana came from Toronto, where the story added wistfully: "They say bananas still hang in golden bunches in fruit store windows."

There hasn't been a banana on sale in Halifax for nine months.

Hitler hopes to encircle encirclers in Tunisia, hitting Allied convoys in U-boat offensives.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Hitler's answer to the great Anglo-American military gambit in Africa has at last assumed a discernible definition. We can see now what he is trying to do to evade the encirclement of his "Fortress Europe," which is the aim of the Allied master plan, and we can see the broad outlines of the great battle which is shaping rapidly toward the fateful joining of the issue.

Hitler's plan is a three-pronged counteroffensive against the armies which have been landed in French Africa and which will seek to encircle the encirclers and give him, not the United Nations, control of the Western Mediterranean and the great western bulge of Africa. These three elements of his "answer" are:

1. The concentration of all his forces now on the continent of Africa in the powerful fortress area of Tunis where he hopes to hold a defensive front at the old French "Mareth Line" against General Montgomery's Eighth British Army and turn offensively with an army which will total probably 160,000 seasoned veterans against the largely untested coalition of British-French-American forces in French Africa.

2. Against the rear of the new Allied armies he has already unleashed the greatest submarine offensive of all time in a concentration of all operational units of a fleet which is estimated to number already from 400 to 500 U-boats and which by midsummer when the campaign is in full blast is believed by some observers will reach 700. It has already taken a toll of Allied supply and reinforcement shipping which has caused the gravest alarm in both London and Washington and which constitutes the most serious threat to the success of the Allied venture in Africa.

3. While his own military forces are opening the front and rear assaults on the Allied position his ideological, although technically "nonbelligerent" ally Gen. Francisco Franco has hung a sword of Damocles over the back of the Allied position in the form of the entire front-line effective strength of the Spanish Army which is massed in Spanish Morocco and which has already forced the American command to form an entire Army group on the frontier, thus neutralizing the weight of nearly half the American forces in Africa.

Rommel's Retreat Orderly
In the Tripolitanian area General Montgomery's forces have been eminently successful in harrying and hurrying the retreat of Rommel and his Afrika Korps. But they have not been successful in trapping those forces or preventing them from moving out of Tripoli in the direction of a juncture with Col. General Dietloff von Arnim's rapidly increasing forces in the Tunis-Bizerte area.

The Allied forces facing Arnim from the direction of Algiers bombed him with vigor. But they have not proved able to cut the coastal strip which Rommel

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Food Victory in 1943 Based On Manpower, Seeds, and Cash

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)

A bill calling for upward revision of farm parity price levels, to include the cost of farm labor, was approved unanimously today by the House Agriculture Committee, opening in the new Congress a Farm Bloc drive that the Administration successfully opposed last year.

Representative Pace (D) of Georgia, author of the bill, told newspapermen, "This bill will not create any considerable increase in the cost of living this year, certainly less than \$1,000,000,000, and in 1944 will increase the cost of living less than 4 per cent."

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—Congress and various Government agencies were busy today trying to find for the American farmer the wherewithal to set "food for freedom" crop records in 1943.

About good weather and total acreage suitable for cultivation—the two main factors in food production—Government officials say they can do little, but there are

bottlenecks in the pictures that are being remedied.

Among these are:
Manpower.
Seeds.
Cash.

The serious farm manpower situation was dramatized by Senator John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama, in a Senate speech yesterday challenging the United States to devote its efforts to raising food and producing weapons and leaving to Russia, China and Great Britain the job of furnishing men to fight on foreign fronts. The Alabama Senator warned that the armed forces were being expanded so much that there might not be enough workers left in the United States to grow food and make munitions.

Deferment for Farmers.

In concrete action to get more workers for farms, the Selective Service has issued new instructions to local draft boards to defer essential men on essential farms and the Department of Agriculture has put in the hands of the Bureau of the Budget a comprehensive scheme for a land army, made up of women, youths and older men, to work on farms during the coming growing season.

Deferment of agriculture workers is being accompanied by a War

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

Allies attack 25 miles in Tunisia as Rommel's remnants retreat to join von Arnim.

By the War Editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated
Press and other sources

The British Eighth Army was reported in the suburbs of Tripoli. The report may be a slight exaggeration, although the British Radio stated that field guns had taken up positions on a height commanding the city and the port.

There was no sign that Marshal Rommel's men, estimated at anything between 40,000 and 70,000, were in shape to offer any resistance at this last remaining great city of Italy's African empire. Indeed, the German commander may be presumed to have orders to make the best of his way to join up with General von Arnim's 70,000 or more Axis troops in Tunisia.

The vanguard of Marshal Rommel's fleeing forces was already reported at Ben Gardane, 25 miles inside the Tunisian frontier, always subjected to relentless attacks from low-flying United Nations bombers. This steady method of attack, which has been inflicted upon the demoralized Rommel forces for the whole 1,200 miles of their flight from El Alamein appears to have left little fight in the Tripolitanian troops at the moment.

Allied airmen have been equally active in the north of Tunisia, but they have been unable to contain General von Arnim's men. One of the latter's light columns has pushed nearly 70 miles south of Tunis to Ousseltia, although a companion light column slightly to the west has been held up at Robaa, 27 miles southwest of Pont du Fahs.

According to The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent at the front in Tunis, the Allied troops there are still short of both men and equipment.

While the Russians do not record any spectacular gains, their pressure against the Germans continues, particularly opposite Kharkov and in the Caucasus. Fresh inroads have been made against the 50,000 or so Germans still holding out at Stalingrad. These last, according to Italian reports, have recently been deprived of even the thin trickle of supplies flown in owing to bad flying weather.

The latest Russian gains in the Kharkov sector bring them to within 85 miles of Kursk industrial and railroad center 125 miles north of Kharkov. Another success in the Caucasus which enabled the Russian Army to advance around the Baku-Rostov railroad threatens to entrap Axis forces still holding out little more than 100 miles from the Caspian Sea.

In other theaters of the war there has been considerable activity. While the RAF, using their new fast heavy-armed Hawker Typhoon fighters, sent a heavy bombing expedition over the Ruhr, in which Americans participated, American Liberator bombers were scoring notable successes in the South Pacific.

Four United States bombers met 25 Japanese and downed 12 of their fighters. Others damaged two large merchant ships in an attack on Rabaul, while a Japanese cruiser and merchant ship were hit off Ambon Island.

North Africa:

Rommel Pursued 25 Miles in Tunisia

Short-range fighters mauled General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's retreating columns as deep as 25 miles inside Tunisia as the fate of Tripoli appeared sealed.

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COOL COLD SNOW RAIN

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Fuel Oil Scarcity Brings New Pleas to Turn to Coal

GO BOSTON CAB
THE DELUXE WAY

Too many accept public convenience as a matter of fact. Many, too, discriminate and accept only a Boston Cab.



5010 KENmore 5010

War Bonds Go Over Big At The Navy Yard

War Activities in New England

Civilian and naval personnel of the Boston Navy Yard and the headquarters staff of the First Naval District invested a total of \$6,184,625 in War Bonds in 1942, it was announced today.

This figure represents 6.2 per cent of the purchases of the entire Navy family, it was pointed out. Yard employees purchased \$5,743,393.75, or 5.7 per cent of the Navy's total purchases.

The Navy also disclosed that the Department as a whole had set a record for Government departments in 1942 by purchasing \$104,390,245.25 in bonds and stamps; \$18,806,137.50 accrued in December, indicating an upward trend.

"The entire shore establishment" at the year end "almost had reached" the Department goal of "90-10," the announcement declared, showing 88.7 per cent of the total civilian employees pledging 12.7 per cent of gross civilian pay rolls.

The Navy's civilian pay-roll savings plan, inaugurated just a year ago, accounted for 56.2 per cent of the total sales, with the remainder divided between cash sales and reservations by military personnel.

OCD Award

In announcing the first posthumous citation conferred upon one of New England's 800,000 civilian defense workers, Regional OCD Director Joseph M. Loughlin yesterday declared that "the heroes of Wake, Corregidor, Bataan, and Guadalcanal would join me, I know, in citing posthumously Everett Clapp for devotion to a completely unremunerative and purely voluntary duty far beyond that asked of anyone here on the home front."

Mr. Clapp was one of 72 townspeople of Scituate working at a North River post. He reported regularly for more than a year while under a physical handicap, until his passing some weeks ago.

More Waves, Spars

Expansion of the women's auxiliaries of the Navy and Coast Guard by 50 per cent has upped the New England quota to 400 enrollments a month.

With at least 25,000 volunteers needed this year as officers and ratings in the Waves and Spars, modifications of standards have been announced.

Officer candidates should be between 20 and 50, with a college degree or two years of college with business experience. Ratings should be between 20 and 36, with two years of high school or business education.

Marriage regulations also have been modified so that Spars and Waves may now marry men in any branch of the armed services except their own, and at the time they enlist they may be married to men in any branch except their own.

Among the various specialist ratings for which applicants will be trained are: aviation machinists, aviation metallurgists, aerographer mates, storekeepers, pharmacist mates, yeomen, electrician mates, parachute riggers, photographers, and radiomen.

Navy 'Expeditors'

Navy commissions await 140 men with industrial experience to become "expeditors" and analysts in the Navy's production program, it was announced today.

To be assigned to the breaking

Greater Boston United War Fund Campaign

In co-operation with the committee in charge of the Greater Boston United War Fund Campaign of 1943, The Christian Science Board of Directors has appointed as a committee to receive and transmit contributions:

Mrs. James A. Neal, 20 Chapel Street, Brookline.
Mrs. A. L. West Mowbray, 160 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.
Edwin C. Johnson, 209 Cliff Road, Wellesley Hills.
Torrance Parker, Chairman, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.
Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.

Members of our congregations in Metropolitan Boston, and others who wish to do so, are invited to send or hand contributions for this fund to any one of the five named above. Checks should be made payable to Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, who will act as treasurer of the committee. Those wishing to specify the agencies to which they desire their donations to be given may obtain a designation sheet from Mr. Larcom.

Members who find it more convenient to do so may make their subscriptions to the Campaign through the regular campaign organization, either at their homes or at their places of business.

In this connection we call your attention to the following statement which has been prepared by the committee in charge of the campaign:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

A Great Cause Appeals

We have been told by our Commander in Chief that "in this war for survival we must keep our minds not only on the evil things we fight against but on the good things we fight for."

Today a great cause appeals to us for aid—one which offers us an immediate chance to help "the good things we fight for." The 1943 Campaign of the Greater Boston United War Fund combines an appeal for our own agencies on the home front with an opportunity to help our servicemen and our allies on the war front.

The goal this year is the greatest that has ever been set—\$7,800,000. It represents the sum necessary to meet the minimum needs of the 235 Community Fund agencies, the 10 Allied Nations represented by the United Nations Relief Fund, the United Service Organizations, Soldiers and Sailors Committee, Special War Activities, including the War Prisoners Aid Committee.

What we give to the Fund will be given in the interests of humanity, with the consciousness that the appeal has been studied and that efficiency and careful planning have determined the choice of participants.

Safeguarding the Community

On the home front through the 235 Community Fund agencies we are asked to share in safeguarding the welfare of the community, preserving the integrity of family life, insuring a high standard of citizenship to the youth of our cities and towns. Community Fund agencies stimulate the will to work and to sacrifice for victory. They help men and women to adjust themselves to the new adventure of living through the most stirring times in history. They train them to take their places on production lines.

On the fighting front the United War Fund helps our own servicemen through the U. S. O., Soldiers and Sailors Committee. The 1943 appeal of the War Prisoners Aid Committee it relieves the despair of men held in captivity. By assuming responsibility for the appeal of the United Nations Relief Fund it puts hope and courage into the hearts of our heroic allies of Czechoslovakia, Great Britain, Fighting France, Greece, Norway, Poland, Holland, Russia, China and Yugoslavia.

At this moment when we turn the pages of the most tragic chapter in history the Greater Boston United War Fund presents us with a challenge and an opportunity. Here is an immediate chance for each and everyone of us to help to erase that blighting charge that has run in the ears of the world—"Too Little, Too Late."

A Guide to Giving

We are asked now in the interest of human beings on both sides of the world to "Give Enough Soon Enough."

In the true spirit of democracy the Greater Boston United War Fund transcends the limits of national boundaries. It accepts global war as a challenge for a global peace and a victory which shall extend to the people of all nations those blessings which Americans share in common with one another. The 1943 appeal of the War Fund issued by Charles C. Cabot, General Chairman, reminds us that "Twenty countries have been swallowed up by the Nazis alone; their people, starving slaves. Millions of men, women and children are dead, millions more are wounded. . . Tyranny is on the throne. Armies are on the march."

"This must change—and change it will if we are firmly determined to 'give enough soon enough.' Already our youth has responded. The best men we have are now fighting, suffering and even giving their very lives. We at home must do our part. We must keep the spirits of our fighting men high. We must help the oppressed citizens of the Allied Nations who are fighting this war at our side. We must maintain here at home the decent way of living for which men are willing to die."

of individual bottlenecks in various plants, 16 who are wanted should be electrical engineers and 24 should be mechanical engineers. Both types should have had eight years' experience in their fields.

Far West Calls for Coal Miners

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—The War Production Board called on the War Manpower Commission Jan. 21 for action on a request by Solid Fuels Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes that 2,000 coal miners be sent into five Far Western states to relieve a "critical situation" there.

The apparently unprecedented call by WPB followed an appeal to its Labor Requirements Committee by Mr. Ickes' associate deputy, T. J. Thomas, who complained he had sought action from WMC since last summer but so far had "obtained little or no relief."

Ferdinand Eberstadt, program vice chairman of WPB, released a letter to WMC Chairman Paul V. McNutt backing up Mr. Thomas' contentions that:

1. Washington, Oregon, Utah and Wyoming coal needs have become "critical" because of a lack of manpower although the Northwest and Rocky Mountain states could produce enough coal to meet their needs if they had sufficient experienced miners.

2. It has been necessary to transport coal all the way across the country from Pennsylvania and West Virginia to meet the fuel needs of these states, laying a further burden on already hard-worked carriers, which Mr. Thomas called "stupid and silly."

The situation requires sending a minimum of 750 experienced miners to Washington, 350 to Utah, 450 to Wyoming, 250 to Colorado, and 200 to New Mexico, Mr. Thomas said.

particular in manufacture of either Diesel engines, radio, electrical equipment, machinery, or castings and forgings. They should be over 30 years of age.

The rest who are needed would be used to analyze production methods and check progress of products. About 40 should be electrical or mechanical engineers with four years' experience in industrial sales work or two years' actual production experience. Sixty should be graduates of an accredited university, school of business or the "college of hard knocks" in industry; they should be over 27 years of age.

Colonel Gets D. S. C.

Among nine officers and one enlisted man awarded the Distinguished Service Cross by the War Department yesterday was Col. John J. Carew of Medford, Mass., for extraordinary heroism at Cape Sudest, New Guinea, last Nov. 16.

Texas Plants Prove Fully Armed in Flash

HOUSTON, Texas, Jan. 22 (AP)—Maj. Charles F. Dinwiddie, Provost Marshal for this area, called on the owners of two small adjoining war plants and told them their contracts probably could not remain in force unless armed guards were provided.

"Look around you," he was directed by W. A. Baird, owner of the Texas Washer Company, who pulled a warning whistle.

Major Dinwiddie looked around into the muzzles of sawed-off shotguns, rifles and pistols in the hands of men and women workers who had dropped their tools and grabbed weapons.

Every window and door in the two plants was covered. "Task forces" patrolled the building occupied by Baird's company and the Specialty Manufacturing Company, owned by A. R. Engler. The two companies work together to produce a small war item and employ about 200 persons. Their small-profit margin did not permit the employment of armed guards. So—

"Everybody out here is an armed guard," Mr. Baird explained.

The achievement of the two concerns was unique, said Capt. George H. McDonald, ordnance officer, and the ordnance department had decided to make them an example of team-play in war work for the nation.

Thus, on Feb. 16, the Army Ordnance Department will confer the "E" award to the two companies.

Absenteeism Causes Serious Seattle Tieups

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 22 (AP)—Virtually the whole war production of the Seattle area was brought to a standstill Tuesday night. Absences of 60 per cent of the workers caused a temporary shutdown of the main Boeing airplane plant, and power failures temporarily closed the smaller Boeing No. 1 plant and the Renton unit.

Power failure also closed the Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding Corporation, the Todd Yards, and the Associated Shipbuilders plant.

Many workers also were absent from the Puget Sound Navy Yard at Bremerton. Outside crews were laid off in two Bellingham shipyards.

The University of Washington was closed.

Transportation service was reduced to an abbreviated schedule in Seattle. Temporary power interruptions were reported from many parts of the city.

MIAMI, FLA.
MIRAMAR HOTEL
(2 blocks from First Church)
Overlooking Biscayne Bay
Tropical Gardens, Shuffleboard,
Putting, Beautiful, Quiet
and Conservative
Rates and Floor Plan on Request

Miners' Output Of Anthracite Nears Normal

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Jan. 22 (AP)—production of strategic anthracite for the war effort reached more than 90 per cent of normal today with the end of a three-weeks wildcat strike that cost miners an estimated \$2,000,000 in wages, withheld approximately 1,000,000 tons from the market and won strikers only the assurance that their wage demands would be considered later.

Only 2,400 of the 23,000 United Mine Workers' members who once participated still were idle and the two local unions representing them announced meetings later today to take back-to-work votes.

Thousands streamed back to their jobs yesterday a few hours before a deadline set by President Roosevelt, who had said the stoppage—costliest in man hours lost since Pearl Harbor—was endangering the war effort.

Union leaders, estimating the 1,000,000-ton loss and the \$2,000,000 missed in wages, pointed out shipments to Canada where halted by Government order during the strike and said they feared the industry might never again regain the Canadian market, which used 4,000,000 tons last year.

The strikers, demanding a wage bonus to meet wartime living costs and a cut in union dues gained only U. M. W. President John L. Lewis' promise that he would ask a "wholesome" pay increase when their working contracts expire April 30.

Anthracite spokesmen said today production now approached normal and all expected it to reach pre-strike levels by Monday.

The local unions still out but balloting were represented 1,600 in the Susquehanna Collieries Company's No. 7 mine and 800 in Payne Col. Company's Exeter mine. The Exeter local voted yesterday to stay out until President Roosevelt's back-to-work order was delivered in a form bearing his signature, then called a second meeting to reconsider.

Miners' Next Move

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Subsidence of the Pennsylvania anthracite strike left these alternatives for the miners today:

They may either forget their dispute over a union dues and wage increase or submit it to grievance channels in the hope of bringing the case again before the War Labor Board.

In ordering the strikers back to work last Friday after a hearing, the WLB told them they must exhaust all resources of grievance machinery and Government conciliation services before they could come back to the Board.

The grievance machinery to which the miners may resort includes mine committees, district committees, an industry labor-management bargaining committee and an industry umpire.

Two Men Arrested On Espionage Charges

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Justice Department announced yesterday the arrest of Frank Grote and Paul Herman Carl Grohs, on espionage charges and said they would be arraigned before the United States Commissioner at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Justice Department officials said that the two men were alleged to be connected with a group of 33 German agents sentenced in Federal Court at Brooklyn about a year and a half ago.

Grote was described as native of Germany who came to the United States in 1925 and was naturalized in 1932. He had been employed, the Department said, as a skilled instrument worker on confidential military equipment in a New York City plant, and also ran a photographic shop.

Grohs was born in Berlin, it was said, and came to the United States in 1928 and was naturalized in 1936. He also had been employed, the Department said, in the manufacture of confidential military equipment.

A Justice Department official said these men were accused of having photographed plans of military equipment and having given them to Carl Rupper, one of those convicted in the Brooklyn case.

Famed Arctic Flyer Is Reported Missing

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Jan. 22 (AP)—Flying Officer Al Cheesman of the RCAF, pilot with Sir Hubert Wilkins' Antarctic and Arctic Expeditions, was reported "missing," in a message received by his wife, Mrs. Eva Cheesman. He was believed to have been flying on an Atlantic patrol.

Flying Officer Cheesman piloted a plane in Sir Hubert's aerial expedition in search of six missing Russian trans-polar fliers in 1937. The expedition lasted five months.

A native of Saint John, N. B., he flew in the Antarctic with Sir Hubert in 1939. Before the war he operated a plane commercially here. He enlisted in the RCAF as a sergeant-pilot in 1940.

Course in Farm Labor For Midwest College

MARYVILLE, Mo., Jan. 22 (AP)—A short course in how to be a farm laborer opens Feb. 1 at Maryville Teachers College, President Uel W. Lamkin said today.

The Farm Security Administration, State Department of Agricultural Education, and United States Employment Service are sponsoring the classes.

President Lamkin said the FSA will pay for transportation of the workers to Maryville, and if they are employed will later transport their families here.

Free Youth's Answer



Boy Scouts Adopt 'Victory' Theme

"Toughen up, buckle down, carry on to victory" has been adopted as the theme of "Boy Scout Week," Feb. 6 to 12. This poster signifies the determination of the free youth of the United States to aid the fight against Axis oppression.

'Toughen Up, Buckle Down' Is Scout Anniversary Theme

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—The Boy Scouts of America have designated Feb. 6 to 12 as "Boy Scout Week," the announcements says. "The toughen up, buckle down, and carry on to victory" theme of Scouting until war ends will save lives through consummate training—and will make better citizens in the process.

"Scouting is training for a way of life, the kind of life America chooses to lead, the kind for which her sons are fighting across the seas. On those fronts, and on the front at home, the qualities which Scouting stands for—courage and character—assure us of victory and a lasting peace."

The 1,570,000 Scouts in the country will take part in the week-long celebration which will emphasize the service scouting has rendered in the country's crisis. Boy Scouts have distributed 1,607,500 posters for the Treasury Department's bond drive; collected 10,500,000 pounds of aluminum in 11,989 communities; delivered 10,000,000 "pledges" against waste; amassed more than 300,000,000 pounds of newspaper and more than 30,000,000 pounds of rubber.

Scouts have served as ushers in camps and community rallies; helped make defense housing surveys; given aid in the harvesting and planting of food for victory; collected more than 100,000,000 books for the Victory Book Campaign, and done messenger service for various government agencies and civilian organizations.

Army leaders have praised the preinduction preparatory training given boys through the Scouting program, and both the Navy and the merchant marine have asked National Scout Headquarters to help enlist former Sea Scouts as special officers.

The purpose of the Scouting program is "to make better soldiers and sailors—as well as better citizens"—by emphasizing the outdoor hikes, camps and cruises which develop stamina, a national statement says.

"Scouting practices which develop mental alertness, such as stalking, tracking, observation, signaling, compass and map work, will be stepped up, along with night 'commando' stunts and message-to-Garcia hikes which build self-reliance, resourcefulness and initiative," it stresses.

In the armed forces 25 per cent of the men thus far drafted and two thirds of the professional military leaders were members of the scout organization, including such heroes of the war as Colin Kelly, John James Powers, John Bulkley, and others.

"The soldier who has been a Boy Scout makes a better soldier."

All-Service Draft

'First' Hard to Tell

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—The first Navy draftee of this war, or the first Marine or Coast Guard draftee for that matter, appears destined to go unrecognized as such.

Selective Service headquarters and the Navy said today they believed there would be no way of determining just who the first man was, since great numbers would be taken in at many places in the same manner at the same time.

Meanwhile, competent sources said draft quotas for February had gone out specifying the total number of men to be furnished for all the services, but not showing how many were to go into any particular service.

An explanation of how the all-service draft will work is expected shortly. The Navy and Marines are now meeting their requirements with men who volunteer through their draft boards for induction into those services.

The new program is expected to go into operation about Feb. 1.

GOP Feels Trend Proved By New Missouri Victory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—Republican party leaders were convinced today that they have the answer to the biggest political question which wasn't settled by the great G. O. P. victory in the November elections.

The question was: Would the tide have swung back to the Administration if the North African invasion and the more favorable trend of the war preceded instead of followed the voting?

The Republicans' answer, as they looked across the aisle of the House at their newly ensconced colleague, Representative Marion T. Bennett of the Sixth Missouri District is: The Republican gains were absolutely unrelated to the actual state of the battlefronts and the Republican trend is continuing to acquire voting strength howsoever decisively the war turns to the Allies.

They are now persuaded that this is the accurate answer and that it is a politically significant answer.

By-Election Tells Story

They base their conclusion upon the recent Missouri by-election the national significance of which they believe has been largely overlooked. They point to the suggestive facts:

Last November Philip A. Bennett, the now elected Representative Marion Bennett's father, was re-elected to Congress from the Sixth District over Sam Wear, a veteran Democrat, by a majority of approximately 7,700 in a total vote of 85,000.

Following the elder Bennett's passing, a special election was held on Jan. 12 in which the younger Bennett ran against the same Democratic opponent, Mr. Wear. Thus, virtually the same candidates: completely the same issues and the better turn to the war the only intervening factor.

The results, the Republicans are now gratefully pointing out, were:

The Republican candidate was elected again.

He was elected by a greater majority than in November.

Marion Bennett won by a majority of approximately 14,000 in a total vote of nearly 55,000.

G. O. P. Trend Increased

The Republican trend, reflected all over the nation in November, did not slump as a result of the fact that the United States forces and the Allies generally were successfully taking the offensive on

several fronts. Instead, the trend toward the G. O. P. and away from the Administration increased. Thus, it develops the total vote was reduced by 30,000, the Republican's majority was almost doubled.

Had the ratio between Republican and Democratic votes in the November election been maintained in the special ballot last week, it was pointed out, the younger Bennett would have received a majority of only 5,000. The fact that his margin actually was nearly 14,000 indicated the extent of the G. O. P. gain.

Put another way, the younger Bennett received 62 per cent of the votes cast on Jan. 12, whereas his father had received 55 per cent of the ballots on Nov. 3.

Typical American Area

The Republicans point to the fact that the Sixth District lies in the west-central part of the State, and includes farming areas as well as the cities of Springfield, Sedalia and Warrensburg. The St. Louis Post-Dispatch calls it a "representative slice of the United States," noting that it has railroad shops, mills, small factories, agricultural markets, farm land and fruit orchards.

This district was established in 1933, under a reapportionment, and in 1934, 1936 and 1938 it chose a Democrat, Reuben T. Wood, President of the State Federation of Labor as its Congressman.

In 1938 Mr. Wood was elected by only 615 votes over Philip A. Bennett, and in 1940 Mr. Bennett won the Congressional seat by a majority of 10,894.

President Roosevelt carried the same District by 11,888 votes in 1936, but in 1940 Wendell L. Willkie carried it by 5,914 votes.

From the standpoint of both the location and population of the District, together with its voting record since the 1934 congressional election, these facts are cited as evidence that the manner in which it casts its votes reflects, to a considerable extent, national sentiment.

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A book that tells how control of world news was smashed

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY: "The story is told in the lucid, objective style that has made The Associated Press famous."

PHOENIX (Ariz.) REPUBLIC: "Should be of interest to the freedom-loving people of this country."

LITTLE ROCK ARKANSAS GAZETTE: "Part of the annals of the intellectual freedom of mankind."

FORT WAYNE (Ind.) JOURNAL GAZETTE: "Timely, interesting and important. The civilized world owes Mr. Cooper a great debt."

RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH: "One of the most important achievements of our time."

SEATTLE TIMES: "Seems certain to be one of the non-fiction 'hits' of the year."

BOSTON TRAVELER: "Anyone interested in a free, fair press should not fail to read Kent Cooper's remarkable narrative."

ST. PAUL DISPATCH: "The sort of triumph that cannot help but stir the pulses and make one want to do a little shouting."

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE in the Emporia Gazette: "Any wise reader will be impressed . . . the story is clearly and graphically related."

ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT: "Fascinating."

LUBBOCK (Texas) SUNDAY AVALANCHE-JOURNAL: "Must reading."

SPOKANE SUNDAY SPOKESMAN-REVIEW: "One of the important books of the year."

\$3 at all booksellers

CINCINNATI ENQUIRER: "A frank, complete, and highly readable book."

BATH (Me.) TIMES: "A full-length portrayal of a dramatic epoch."

WILL IRWIN in the N.Y. Times Book Review: "A newspaper man's plain tale told objectively and in detail . . . fascinating, aside from its importance."

WASHINGTON (D.C.) STAR: "An extremely interesting book and it carries a pointed significance."

DENVER POST: "A grand piece of reporting . . . Cooper has the facts."

CHICAGO TRIBUNE: "Tells of one of the significant battles of our generation."

CANTON (O.) REPOSITORY: "Required reading."

MACON (Ga.) TELEGRAPH: "An epochal achievement."

Women's Activities: Quota Club Opens 1943 Season

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston's Quota Club opened its 1943 season last night with a new President and plans to meet the ever-increasing demands for war service. Miss Carolyn LaVers presided for the first time. The meeting was held at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

"Quota anticipates the most active program in its history," she said, "activity mainly devoted to the war." Miss LaVers is Lieutenant-Governor of the Fourth District of Quota, International, as well as President of the Boston Club.

A book drive was launched last night to round up reading material for the Soldiers and Sailors Library Circus, run by Mrs. Harriet Warner Baxter down on State Street. Miss Edith H. Young of Brighton is Chairman of the group in charge. In addition to this Committee's special solicitation, the admission to each meeting of the club hereafter will be a book. This will keep the volumes flowing in, the Committee hopes.

On Feb. 7, the Club is giving a tea for some 200 WAAC auxiliaries at the Y. W. C. A. While Mrs. Anne C. Young is chairman in charge of this event, it is a project of special interest to the new President, for she has been serving as a volunteer assistant interviewing officer of the Waacs one day a week. Since WAAC recruiting began last July she has given more than 200 hours to this work.

Miss LaVers' long career in a direct mail advertising business of

her own and her experience in organizing and directing the Women's Job Council has signally fitted her for such service. In the course of hiring women for her own organization and training and placing women in secretarial work, which is part of her business, she has done plenty of interviewing. Assessing a person's capabilities from an interview plus a consideration of her education and past experience is nothing new to Miss LaVers—but always stimulating.

Working with the Women's Job Council, which was sponsored by Quota and other service clubs in Boston, a job clinic for executive women, has simply extended her already wide contacts with women and their employment problems.

Quota, International, a classification service organization of professional and executive business women with clubs in Australia and Canada as well as the United States, will celebrate its 24th anniversary next month.

The Boston Club, in addition to its Red Cross, war relief, and canteen work, is continuing its regular service projects—raising money for scholarships and sending underprivileged girls to camp in the summer. Last summer it sent four girls for one month each. The Club is manning the canteens at the servicemen's recreation centers at the South and North Stations one Sunday a month. Before Christmas, it helped at the Y. M. C. A. for three nights with wrapping packages for soldiers and sailors.

At the dinner meeting last night, Mrs. Eva Whiting White, President of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, spoke on "Civic Values of the Union." Several Quota Club members, including Miss LaVers, are also active members of the Union.

Other recently elected officers of Quota are: Mrs. Anne C. Young of Westley Hills and Mrs. Helen M. Hackett of Boston, Vice-Presidents; Miss Wynne Desrosiers of Boston and Worcester, Secretary; and Miss Clara I. Macdonald of Boston, Treasurer. Miss Daisy B. Treen of Brookline installed the officers in a candlelight service.

Newton Artists Enter Exhibits At Woman's Club

Residents of the City of Newton are invited to participate in the annual All Newton Exhibit sponsored by the Art Committee of the Newton Centre Woman's Club. The exhibition will open with a tea at the clubhouse on Jan. 28 and continue through Feb. 12.

Artists wishing to exhibit may enter two pictures or two pieces of sculpture, and a charge of 25 cents will be made for each piece shown. Charles Curtis Allen, William Cushing Loring, and Miss Mary Evangeline Walker are to be the judges. Work will be received at the clubhouse on Saturday and Sunday afternoons, Jan. 23 and 24, between 3 and 5 o'clock.

Miss Priscilla Ordway and Mrs. Elmer Davis are in charge of the exhibit, assisted by Mrs. Martin Connelly and Mrs. Ralph Hudson. The Third International Dinner of the Newton Centre Woman's Club will be given at the clubhouse on Jan. 26 at 6:45 p. m. Aram Zelveian, a native of Turkey, now an American citizen, will speak on "The Moslem Problem in India and the Middle East."

Educated at Anatolia College in Turkey, Mr. Zelveian later joined the faculty of that school. He was a liaison officer and special military interpreter with the Turkish Army, and later held similar positions with the British Army in the Near East. Under the auspices of the American Red Cross, he was superintendent of the Near East Institution for Boys and Girls.

Mrs. Harry C. Barber has charge of tickets for the dinner and lecture.



Two New Quota Club Officers

Miss Clara I. Macdonald, Treasurer, and Miss Carolyn LaVers, President, two of the new officers of the Boston Quota Club, who were installed at the club's meeting last night at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. Miss LaVers is also Lieutenant-Governor of the Fourth District of Quota International.

Recipe Each Friday For 'Different' Food

Editor's Note: Beginning today, there will be published each Friday in this column a recipe for the use of foods we are being encouraged to include on our menus, supplied through the co-operation of Mrs. Fred Y. Marshall, of Milton, Chairman of the American Home Department of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Today's recipe for kidney stew is given with a menu provided by Mrs. Henry J. Lupien, Second Vice-President of the Brockton Woman's Club and also the Club's Chairman of Service and Defense. It was one of the popular dishes prepared by Miss Lillian Dunbar of the Brockton Gas and Light Company in a demonstration on wartime foods she gave for the Brockton women last week.

MENU
Mrs. Lupien's Kidney Stew
Baked Potatoes
Crisp White Bread
Fruit Gelatin
Cookies
Milk

Mrs. Lupien's Kidney Stew
6 good-sized onions, sliced
2 cups water
Salt and pepper
1 can bouillon (2 cups) or soup stock
1 small can mushrooms
2 tablespoons flour

Parboil kidneys three different times, pouring off water each time. (Save liquid to give more flavor to dog's ration.) Cut out fibrous sections and cut kidneys into cubes. Sauté onions in large frying pan in whatever fat you have. Add 2 cups water, cover, cook until tender. Add salt and pepper to taste. Thicken bouillon with flour mixed with ½ cup water. Cut and add mushrooms and cubed kidneys, serve as soon as they are heated through.

Camellia Show Open in Boston Jan. 29 and 30

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society will hold its annual Camellia Show at Horticultural Hall Jan. 29 and 30. Although this is one of the Society's smaller shows, it is always one of the most popular. People seem to like the simplicity, texture, and range of color of this exotic flower, according to officials.

In the South, camellias are used extensively in ornamental planting, in the "good old days" before gas, in line rationing and restrictions on other modes of travel a visit to some of the famous camellia gardens in Georgia and Alabama was included on the itinerary of many flower lovers.

Visitors to the Show will have an opportunity to look over the latest Victory Garden circulars and bulletins which will be on display in the library. The staff at Horticultural Hall will also be on hand to answer any questions in reference to the State and City-wide food production program—an important project facing our citizens at the present time.

The Show will be open from 2 p. m. to 9 p. m., Friday, Jan. 29, and from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. on Saturday, Jan. 30. There will be no admission charge.

Talk on Hawaii

Alice Cooper Bailey, author and lecturer, will be the guest artist at the 27th Morning of Diversion, Jan. 27 at 11 o'clock, in New England Mutual Hall. Brought up in Hawaii, where her father was head of the department of foreign affairs and at one time Acting President of the territory, she is well qualified to speak authoritatively about all phases of life in the islands. She will show colored slides, many of them taken just before Pearl Harbor.

Christian Science Program
For Sunday, Jan. 24
2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Berlin Songs, Cities Service Radio Feature

The Daily Dialer
By the Radio Editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Songs from Irving Berlin's "Louisiana Purchase" will be featured on the Cities Service Concert program, with Dr. Frank Black conducting. Lucille Mann, soprano, sings "You're Is My Heart Alone," and Logan's "Pale Moon." Ross Graham, baritone, sings "Stout Hearted Men" from Romberg's "New Moon," NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Kate Smith returns to the air tonight after a brief absence. Her program will originate at the U. S. Maritime Service Training Station, Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., CBS-WEEI, 8:30 p. m.

Alfred Hitchcock, movie director, is guest on Information Please, NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Saturday
The Metropolitan Opera Company presents Verdi's "La Forza del Destino," with Lawrence Tibbett as Don Carlos of Vargas; Stella Roman as Donna Leonora; Frederick Jagel as Don Alvaro; Louis D'Angelo as Marquis of Calatrava; Irma Petina as Preziosilla; Ezio Pinza as the Abbot; Salvatore Baccaloni as Father Melitone; Thelma Votipka as Curra; Lorenzo Alvaray as the Alcalde; Alessio De Paolis as Trabuco; John Gurney as a surgeon. Cesare Soderio is conductor, BLUE-WHDD, 2 p. m.

Richard Burgin again conducts the Boston Symphony Orchestra in a program consisting of Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet," Paul Hindemith's "Notturno," and Robert Russell Bennett's "Sights and Sounds," BLUE-WHDD, 8:15 p. m.

Dr. Frank Black opens his Musical Matinee with the Raymond Overture by Thomas. The program continues with the Suite "Woodland Fancies" by Victor Herbert, and "Entrance of the Queen and Processional March" from Carl Goldmark's "The Queen of Sheba." Ellabelle Davis, soprano, sings a group of operatic selections and Negro spirituals, NBC-WBZ, 2 p. m.

The Chicago Theater of the Air presents a radio adaptation of Friedrich von Flotow's opera "Martha" with Marion Claire, soprano, and Eugene Conley, tenor, singing the leading roles, MBS-WNAC, 9 p. m.

Senator George D. Aiken of Vermont will discuss plans for post-war agriculture, "Country Journal," CBS-WEEI, 1 p. m.

"Is Germany Incubable?" will be discussed on "People's Platform." Participants are Alexander Woolcott, Rex Stout, Dr. George N. Shuster and Freda Kinchway. In the absence of Dr. Lyman Bryson, Chairman of the Platform, Dr. Harry D. Gideonse, President of Brooklyn College, presides, CBS-WEEI, 7 p. m.

Red Cross Reporter, a new service from London, with Lindsay MacHarrie as narrator, is designed to give human interest stories of America's service men abroad, CBS-WEEI, 1:05 a. m.

Eddie Cantor, heading a group of stage, screen and radio artists, will be heard in a special March of Dimes program, BLUE, 11:15 p. m., WHDD, 11:45 p. m.

Navy Casualties From Bay State

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (P)—The Navy Department announced today 95 casualties, including 18 killed, 37 wounded, and 40 missing. This brought to 21,629 the total number of Navy, Marine, and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 6,386 dead, 13,115 wounded, and 11,943 missing.

The casualties announced today included the following from Massachusetts (men listed are U. S. Navy unless otherwise specified):
Basile, James, Apprentice Seaman, Naval Reserve, Missing. Father, Peter Basile, Springfield.
Fuller, Robert G., Private, First Class, Marine, Wounded. Mother, Mrs. Mary F. Fuller, Newburyport.
Halliley, William Patrick, Water Tender, Second Class, Naval Reserve, Missing. Mother, Mrs. Nora Halliley, Brockton.
Martucci, Edward L., Corporal, Marine, Wounded. Mother, Mrs. Laura Quaillo, Medford.
Souza, Anthony F., Private, Marine, Wounded. Mother, Mrs. Mary Souza, Waukegan.

Brotherhood N. E. Regional Labor Board Will Honor Will Be in Operation Soon

Col. William D. Cleary, Commandant of the Army Chaplains' School at Harvard University, will be the guest of honor and speaker at the tenth annual good will service honoring Army and Navy chaplains throughout the world, to be held at the Temple Oshel Shalom Brotherhood, Brookline, Tuesday evening, Jan. 26, David Gould, President of the Temple Brotherhood, announced today.

Speakers at the meeting will be: Charles Francis Adams, President, Greater Boston United War Fund; Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commandant, First Service Command, who will pay tribute to the Army and Navy chaplains; Lieut. Col. Ralph C. Deibert, Assistant Commandant of the Harvard Chaplains' School, and Capt. Max A. Braude, Assistant Director of Training at the Harvard Chaplains' School.

Among those who have accepted invitations to honor the chaplains are: John P. Higgins, Chief Justice, Massachusetts Superior Court; Col. William A. Rounds, Judge Advocate General, First Service Command; Harold P. Williams, Massachusetts Superior Court; E. P. Pinski, Massachusetts Superior Court; Joseph F. Timilty, Police Commissioner of Boston; John J. Walsh, Director, Boston Committee on Public Safety; Capt. Roy L. Lewis, United States Navy Chaplain; Col. Walter J. Donoghue, Chief of Chaplains, First Service Command; Col. Harold C. Pierce, Commandant, United States Marine Barracks, Boston Navy Yard; Lieut. Col. Melvin B. Krulwich, executive officer, United States Marine Barracks, Boston Navy Yard; Prof. Albert A. Schaefer, Grand Master, Massachusetts Lodge of Masons; Maj. Ernest L. Loomis, Assistant Chief of Chaplains, First Service Command; Charles F. Rowley, general chairman, 1943 Red Cross War Fund; Dr. Charles F. Wilinsky, Director of Beth Israel Hospital; the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Robert P. Barry, director [Roman] Catholic Charitable Bureau; Dr. Frank Jennings, Secretary, Massachusetts Conference of Churches; Lieut. Col. H. D. Quinn, 366th Infantry, Ft. Devens; Maj. Harold Reinking, Chaplain, Army Base; Judge A. K. Cohen, First Vice-President, Associated Jewish Philanthropies; Michael T. Keller, President, Clover Club; Col. Richard F. Stretton, Provincial Commander, Salvation Army, and William E. Camberlain, Executive Director, Metropolitan Boston Chapter, American Red Cross.

Presiding at the Brotherhood meeting will be Ben J. Scanzoni, a past president of the Brotherhood.

The New England War Labor Board expects to begin operations next Friday, Saul Wallen, its Chairman, announced here today.

The Board's field will be the handling of wage disputes throughout this region.

The new tribunal comprises a regional decentralization of the National War Labor Board. Eleven similar boards are being set up over the country.

The personnel of the 21 members of the New England Board will be announced by the National Board at Washington next Tuesday, Mr. Wallen said.

The jurisdiction of the Board will be all industries and all employers so far as disputes are concerned.

How the Board will operate was thus described by Mr. Wallen: "The four labor members will have four associates, and the four industry members four associates. We plan to have three public members, including myself, who will be full time, plus two more public members who will sit on the Board alternately."

"That makes a total of 21 members. Twelve at any one time constitute a full board, and a quorum will be six—two from the public, two from industry and two from labor."

"In many cases we can operate on a basis of six. Important cases will require a full board. But out of our list of 21 we should get a

good representation at any time. The Board will sit here substantially every day, as it now looks."

Composition of the new board is now being worked out.

A staff of hearings officers will serve the New England Board. Mr. Wallen said they would go out and make special investigations, and also sit as referees where the parties agree that a case shall be heard by a single referee.

A considerable proportion of this staff is being assigned from the present staff of the Board at Washington, which is being decentralized.

Mr. Wallen, who heads the new war labor agency in New England, previously served as acting regional director of the National War Labor Board in the handling of wage stabilization cases here. Before that he worked as a Mediator of the Board in industrial disputes. Both employers and labor organizations asked for his continuance as permanent head of the setup, Robert J. Watt, a member of the National Board, reported here yesterday.

The Regional Board's offices are located at 209 Washington Street, Boston.

Meeting Houses Speaker's Theme At Dickens Club

Stories of New England meeting houses, both historic and humorous, will be presented by George W. Solley at this month's meeting of the Dickens Fellowship, on the evening of Jan. 25 in the Parish Hall of the Arlington Street Church. Mr. Solley is a member of the Rockport, Mass., Genealogical Society and an ardent Dickensian.

When Charles Dickens first visited Boston, in 1842, he found some of the meeting houses both interesting and entertaining, and in his "American Notes" recorded, "The peculiar province of the Pulpit in New England [always excepting the Unitarian ministry] would appear to be the denunciation of all innocent and rational amusements."

He attended a service conducted by "Father" Taylor, a mariner turned preacher, whose chapel stood in the North End. His "Notes" indicate that he admired this minister to seamen, who impressed upon his congregation "that the true observance of religion was not inconsistent with a cheerful deportment."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Jan. 23
12 noon WMEX 1610kc

Victory Gardens Movement Under Way in Weymouth

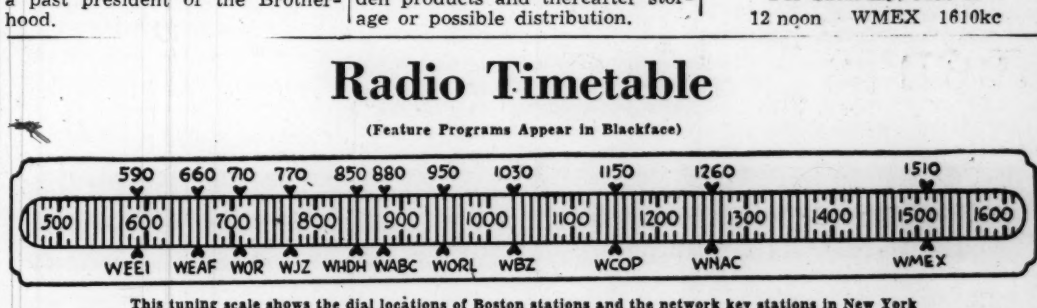
Extensive preparation is already under way at Weymouth to stimulate planting of victory gardens this summer by local residents.

Participating in the movement, which has received support from hundreds of inhabitants who plan to become small-scale farmers in their backyards, are Hilmer S. Nelson, agricultural instructor at Weymouth High School and a representative of the Norfolk County Agricultural School at Walpole; Miss Sarah E. Brassill, director of garden club work in Weymouth Schools, and an active 4-H Club worker, and Harry R. Nelson, assistant instructor at Weymouth High.

In addition, three town members have been appointed by Weymouth's civilian defense committee to stimulate enthusiasm in food production. The aim of the committee is to make available fundamental knowledge in raising garden products and thereafter storage or possible distribution.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	"Our Gal Sunday," dr.	"Mary Martin": sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling...	Hawaiian Music...
3:15 News Service	Air Express Music	"Mr. Perkins": sketch.	Across the Footlights...	Popular songs...
3:30 "Hollywood": Post.	Ed Malone: Book Ends	"Pendergast's Family": sketch.	Shady Valley Folks...	"Penny Money Man": sk.
3:45 "The World Today"	Bob Harrison: sketch.	"Pendergast's Family": sk.	Shady Valley Folks...	"Penny Money Man": sk.
4:00 News Service	Ed Malone: Book Ends	"Pendergast's Family": sk.	Shady Valley Folks...	"Penny Money Man": sk.
4:15 "The World Today"	Bob Harrison: sketch.	"Pendergast's Family": sk.	Shady Valley Folks...	"Penny Money Man": sk.
4:30 "The World Today"	Bob Harrison: sketch.	"Pendergast's Family": sk.	Shady Valley Folks...	"Penny Money Man": sk.
4:45 "The World Today"	Bob Harrison: sketch.	"Pendergast's Family": sk.	Shady Valley Folks...	"Penny Money Man": sk.
5:00 "The World Today"	Bob Harrison: sketch.	"Pendergast's Family": sk.	Shady Valley Folks...	"Penny Money Man": sk.
5:15 "The World Today"	Bob Harrison: sketch.	"Pendergast's Family": sk.	Shady Valley Folks...	"Penny Money Man": sk.
5:30 "The World Today"	Bob Harrison: sketch.	"Pendergast's Family": sk.	Shady Valley Folks...	"Penny Money Man": sk.
5:45 "The World Today"	Bob Harrison: sketch.	"Pendergast's Family": sk.	Shady Valley Folks...	"Penny Money Man": sk.
6:00 "The World Today"	Bob Harrison: sketch.	"Pendergast's Family": sk.	Shady Valley Folks...	"Penny Money Man": sk.
6:15 "The World Today"	Bob Harrison: sketch.	"Pendergast's Family": sk.	Shady Valley Folks...	"Penny Money Man": sk.
6:30 "The World Today"	Bob Harrison: sketch.	"Pendergast's Family": sk.	Shady Valley Folks...	"Penny Money Man": sk.
6:45 "The World Today"	Bob Harrison: sketch.	"Pendergast's Family": sk.	Shady Valley Folks...	"Penny Money Man": sk.
7:00 "The World Today"	Bob Harrison: sketch.	"Pendergast's Family": sk.	Shady Valley Folks...	"Penny Money Man": sk.
7:15 "The World Today"	Bob Harrison: sketch.	"Pendergast's Family": sk.	Shady Valley Folks...	"Penny Money Man": sk.
7:30 "The World Today"	Bob Harrison: sketch.	"Pendergast's Family": sk.	Shady Valley Folks...	"Penny Money Man": sk.
7:45 "The World Today"	Bob Harrison: sketch.	"Pendergast's Family": sk.	Shady Valley Folks...	"Penny Money Man": sk.
8:00 "The World Today"	Bob Harrison: sketch.	"Pendergast's Family": sk.	Shady Valley Folks...	"Penny Money Man": sk.
8:15 "The World Today"	Bob Harrison: sketch.	"Pendergast's Family": sk.	Shady Valley Folks...	"Penny Money Man": sk.
8:30 "The World Today"	Bob Harrison: sketch.	"Pendergast's Family": sk.	Shady Valley Folks...	"Penny Money Man": sk.
8:45 "The World Today"	Bob Harrison: sketch.	"Pendergast's Family": sk.	Shady Valley Folks...	"Penny Money Man": sk.
9:00 "The World Today"	Bob Harrison: sketch.	"Pendergast's Family": sk.	Shady Valley Folks...	"Penny Money Man": sk.
9:15 "The World Today"	Bob Harrison: sketch.	"Pendergast's Family": sk.	Shady Valley Folks...	"Penny Money Man": sk.
9:30 "The World Today"	Bob Harrison: sketch.	"Pendergast's Family": sk.	Shady Valley Folks...	"Penny Money Man": sk.
9:45 "The World Today"	Bob Harrison: sketch.	"Pendergast's Family": sk.	Shady Valley Folks...	"Penny Money Man": sk.
10:00 "The World Today"	Bob Harrison: sketch.	"Pendergast's Family": sk.	Shady Valley Folks...	"Penny Money Man": sk.
10:15 "The World Today"	Bob Harrison: sketch.	"Pendergast's Family": sk.	Shady Valley Folks...	"Penny Money Man": sk.
10:30 "The World Today"	Bob Harrison: sketch.	"Pendergast's Family": sk.	Shady Valley Folks...	"Penny Money Man": sk.
10:45 "The World Today"	Bob Harrison: sketch.	"Pendergast's Family": sk.	Shady Valley Folks...	"Penny Money Man": sk.
11:00 "The World Today"	Bob Harrison: sketch.	"Pendergast's Family": sk.	Shady Valley Folks...	"Penny Money Man": sk.
11:15 "The World Today"	Bob Harrison: sketch.	"Pendergast's Family": sk.	Shady Valley Folks...	"Penny Money Man": sk.
11:30 "The World Today"	Bob Harrison: sketch.	"Pendergast's Family": sk.	Shady Valley Folks...	"Penny Money Man": sk.
11:45 "The World Today"	Bob Harrison: sketch.	"Pendergast's Family": sk.	Shady Valley Folks...	"Penny Money Man": sk.

Saturday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00 "The World Today"	Air Express Music	News: Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	Musical Timetable
7:15 "The World Today"	Ed Malone: Book Ends	Music: News	News Service	Musical Timetable
7:30 "The World Today"	Bob Harrison: sketch.	Music: News	News Service	Musical Timetable
7:45 "The World Today"	Bob Harrison: sketch.	Music: News	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:00 "The World Today"	Bob Harrison: sketch.	Music: News	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 "The World Today"	Bob Harrison: sketch.	Music: News	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:30 "The World Today"	Bob Harrison: sketch.	Music: News	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:45 "The World Today"	Bob Harrison: sketch.	Music: News	News Service	Musical Timetable
9:00 "The World Today"	Bob Harrison: sketch.	Music: News	News Service	Musical Timetable
9:15 "The World Today"	Bob Harrison: sketch.	Music: News	News Service	Musical Timetable
9:30 "The World Today"	Bob Harrison: sketch.	Music: News	News Service	Musical Timetable
9:45 "The World Today"	Bob Harrison: sketch.	Music: News	News Service	Musical Timetable
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10:45 "The World Today"	Bob Harrison: sketch.	Music: News	News Service	Musical Timetable
11:00 "The World Today"	Bob Harrison: sketch.	Music: News	News Service	Musical Timetable
11:15 "The World Today"	Bob Harrison: sketch.	Music: News	News Service	Musical Timetable
11:30 "The World Today"	Bob Harrison: sketch.	Music: News	News Service	Musical Timetable
11:45 "The World Today"	Bob Harrison: sketch.	Music: News	News Service	Musical Timetable

B-r-r! Cold Spell Still Hanging On

Ear towels, turned-up collars, and woolen mittens will be in order for New Englanders again tonight as the Boston Weather Bureau says that temperatures will remain near the zero mark for at least another 18 hours.

The severe cold, which has hovered over New England for the past two days, has seriously taxed the oil fuel supply of thousands of homeowners as burners pumped overtime to keep houses at semi-comfortable temperatures.

Up in Methuen, Mass., it was even too cold to start the harvest of next summer's ice supply. Twenty ice-cutters, including some New Hampshire Pensacola Indians, reported for work this morning to harvest the ice on Seales Pond but were sent home by the foreman who said five below zero was "too cold to work."

Schools in a number of towns and cities of New England were ordered closed today because of the extreme cold.

Traveling conditions on secondary highways in a number of New England communities remained hazardous due to ice. School children in several Massachusetts towns, however, were using the icy streets as skating rinks. Some even skated to town to do their mothers' shopping.

Because of the cold and icy conditions in the woodlands, the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals urged every bird lover to put out food.

"During these bitter cold days," Dr. Francis H. Rowley, President of the Society, "especially when the ground is covered with snow and ice, it is highly desirable that grain, chopped suet, bread crumbs, corn meal, etc., be spread in places where birds can get them, thereby alleviating any suffering from hunger caused them because of the lack of their natural diet."

"The most satisfactory method of putting out food for birds," he continued, "is to place it on a large board with a molding around the edge. In this way it is not scattered and lost."

Women to Hear Talk on England By Mrs. Beaufort

Mrs. Margaret Beaufort will speak on "England Yesterday and Today" at the winter luncheon of the Past Chairmen's Club of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs on Wednesday at 12:30 p. m. at the Women's Republican Club.

Born and educated in England and a resident of Canada for several years, Mrs. Beaufort now resides in Boston. She is the widow of Ernest Beaufort, former radio commentator.

Mrs. Howard T. Spaulding, State Federation Director, will be guest of honor. Nominations for next year will be presented by Mrs. William O. B. Little of West Roxbury, Mrs. Marion Baker of Dennis, and Mrs. Eliot R. Scudder of Braintree.

Today's FM Programs

'Follies' at the Shubert—New Movies—Stage Notes

Milton Berle, Ilona Massey, And Arthur Treacher Starred

By L. A. Sloper

The new Follies upholds the Ziegfeld tradition in expensiveness; beauty of girls, costumes, and settings; lavishness of production numbers; dancing, and bawdiness, if not in comedy.

When you build a revue around three starred performers who are not of stellar quality, and when your sketches are as weak as those in this show, you must lean heavily upon extravagance, speed, and color.

Milton Berle, Ilona Massey, and Arthur Treacher are the stars. Mr. Berle is a low comedian, Miss Massey is a very pretty young woman, and Mr. Treacher is a famous specialist in butting.

Mr. Berle starts off well with a clever monologue. After that he is on the stage most of the evening, but his humor degenerates into ineptness, and in one number he reaches a new low in offensiveness.

Miss Massey, from Hollywood, is presented as a singer. Since she has a small voice, not well produced, she must make her appeal chiefly through her blonde beauty.

Mr. Treacher, unsurpassed as a butler, is not notably gifted in other directions, and the material with which he has to work doesn't help him much.

The sketches are mildly entertaining when they deal with such topical matters as taxes and rationing, but they are too long and some of them are exceptionally labored and dull.

So, apart from spectacle, the pleasures of the entertainment are provided chiefly by some of the less publicized performers.

There are, for example, the dancers Jack Cole, Nanne Gae, and Tommy Wonder. Mr. Cole appears in two numbers, "The Wedding of a Solid Seder," utilizing jive, and "Hindu Serenade," deriving from the East Indian dance—both distinctive. He is credited with the choreography of the first, and probably he is responsible for that of the second as well.

Miss Gae, as lithely expert and as fascinating as ever, combines the tap, ballet, and acrobatic forms. Mr. Wonder again displays his tireless virtuosity as a tapper. Of the vocalists the most ac-

complished is Sue Ryan, who puts over with professional aplomb some solos, a square dance number called "Swing Your Lady," Mr. Hemingway, and a "Carmen in Zoot," which is in the "Steam on the Beam" tradition.

Another jive item is "Hep, Hot and Solid Sweet," sung and danced by Betty Keane and the Rhythm-aires.

Other specialties are excellent of their kind; for example, the Jansleys, a team of acrobats, and a pair of puppeteers, apparently Bill and Cora Baird, though the program is not explicit on this.

Joan Crawford in Paris

"Reunion in France," which brings Joan Crawford to the screen at the State and Orpheum this week, seems on the surface to be a picture of contemporary conditions in Occupied France. But fundamentally it is just another variation on the melodrama of the chase, set against an unfamiliar background. At its most successful moments it is exciting, but toward the end it pulls so many dramatic rabbits out of the hat that the spectator is not only surprised but bewildered.

The story introduces Miss Crawford and Philip Dorn as a wealthy Parisienne and her fiancé just before the German invasion of 1940. She is skeptical about the seriousness of the situation and admittedly concerned only with her own comfort. He attempts to explain to her the peril which confronts France.

When next they meet, Paris has been occupied and her house has been taken by German officers. He, however, seems to be living in his accustomed luxury, and it soon appears that he is hand-in-glove with the Nazis. The young lady, on the contrary, becomes increasingly patriotic.

A triangular element is introduced in the form of an American aviator, grounded in an RAF raid and trying to make his way back to England. John Wayne, who plays the part, divides his emphasis between the romantic and melodramatic possibilities of the role. But the plot is developed more in the direction of melodrama than of romance.

The principal roles are too artificial to permit much finesse in the acting. Probably the best performance is that of Albert Bassermann in the bit part of a German officer.

Ann Harding returns to the

'Ziegfeld Follies'

Shubert Theater, Boston—Messrs. Shubert in association with Alfred Bloomingdale and Lou Walters present the Ziegfeld Follies. Lyrics by Jack Yellen. Music by Ray Henderson. Dances staged by Robert Alton. Settings by Watson Barratt. Costumes by Miles White. Dialogue staged by Arthur Pierson. Entire production devised and staged by John Murray Anderson. Beginning Jan. 21, 1943. The principals: Milton Berle, Ilona Massey, Arthur Treacher, Jack Cole, Sue Ryan, Christine Egan, Nanne Gae, Tommy Wonder, The Rhythm-aires, Betty Keane, The Jansleys, Jack McCool, Imogen Carpenter, Jany Martin, Charles Senn, Ben Costi, The Jansleys, Katherine McKill, Bill and Cora Baird, Ray Long, Penny Edwards, Mary Ganley, Patricia Hall, Dixie Roberts.



Paulette Goddard and Fred MacMurray in "The Forest Rangers," now on the screen at the Metropolitan.

'Forest Rangers' in Color

The best of "The Forest Rangers" at the Metropolitan is to be found in its Technicolor photography of forest scenery in the Far West; its suggestion—which is hardly more than a hint—of lumbering techniques; and a song, "Tall Grows the Timber," by Fred MacMurray. Another much more familiar melody, "Jingle, Jangle, Jingle," turns up every now and then in the course of the film. And so do some uncomfortably awkward plot complications.

The plot is one of those incredible combinations of circumstances which sometime develop on the screen. It tells of the adventures of a ranger (Mr. MacMurray) who suspects incendiary origin of forest fires in his territory; meets a girl from the East (Paulette Goddard) at a rodeo and marries her the same day; returns to the camp with his bride, and finds jealous rivalry for his attention developing between his wife and a girl lumber operator; gets on the trail of the man who is setting the fires; and in the midst of a forest conflagration discovers that his wife is a more plucky firefighter than the lumberjack.

The acting is subordinate to the photography and to the forest fires which apparently sweep across the screen. Miss Goddard is attractive, if not quite convincing, as the girl from the East; Mr. MacMurray is handsome in a ranger's uniform;

various manifestations of winter sports as they are practiced by experts may be observed at the Fine Arts Theater where a "Winter Sports Film Carnival" has been assembled from a number of pictures, some familiar and some unfamiliar. "The Ski Chase," with Hannes Schneider, and "Slalom"

with Walter Rimm and Guzzi Lantschner, provide the bulk of the material. But there are also some pictures from Lake Placid, a winter sports short showing Sonja Henie much earlier in her career, an English film on St. Moritz, and, for variation, Walt Disney's comedy, "The Art of Skiing."

The chief value of such a cinematic compilation is not its novelty, for there isn't a great deal of that, but the convenience of seeing a great deal of winter photography gathered in one program. If any winter sport except ice-boating has been neglected it is difficult at the moment to say what it is. Bob-sledding, tobogganing, curling, skating, slalom racing, ski jumping, ski-joring, and probably every sort of ski turn in the lexicon of the sport is represented.

Perhaps winter sports enthusiasts could identify the various experts represented in addition to Mr. Schneider, Sonja Henie, and the Messrs. Rimm and Lantschner. But a novice can merely set down in good faith that somewhere or other among the films it is possible to see Barbara Scott, Rudi Matt, Benno Rabitzka, and any number of Olympic contenders.

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'Stage Door Canteen' Plans

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

By arrangement with the American Theater Wing, which runs the State Door Canteens in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and probably other points, Sol Lesser will produce "Stage Door Canteen" for the screen. The film will, presumably, give a cross section of the activities which go on in all of them.

It will be one of those pictures, growing more popular, in which a number of stars walk through as themselves, or do some bit, and then are seen no more. Boris Moros began the modern version of this sort of thing with "Tales of Manhattan."

In effect, this policy allows a producer to make a "B" picture, so far as his story cast goes, with "A" production values. In the case of Mr. Lesser's picture, however, the combination is peculiarly happy because his players, representing Army privates and the girls who

entertain them at the sponsored centers, are helped by being unknown. Familiar players, it is felt, would destroy the effect the picture is designed to create.

This is not Mr. Lesser's first experiment with an unusual production. He is the producer of the film versions of "Our Town" and "Cheers for Miss Bishop." These indicate the direction in which he is looking, and are a gauge of the caliber of his productions.

Stars who will do bits in "Stage Door Canteen" very much as they do in the real canteens include Katharine Hepburn, Helen Hayes, Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy, Gertrude Lawrence, Marlene Dietrich, Tallulah Bankhead, Katharine Cornell, Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne, Ed Wynn, Jane Cowley, Paul Muni, Cary Grant, and some others. They will not be in the story picture tell.

That story will be set forth by four or five young people never before seen in important roles on the screen. They are William Terry, a young actor recently graduated from the Pasadena Playhouse workshop, who played a role in a short picture made for the Army, Walker, a former "queen" of the Pasadena Tournament of Roses, who has done stand-in work for some of the better-known Hollywood players; and Lon McCallister, Margaret Early, and Marjorie Riondan.

Colonel Baxter mentioned the Olneyville section of Providence for a commendable job of dimming out, but said that in other

parts of this city and in many of the surrounding communities there were glaring violations of the dimout rule.

So far the Providence Civilian Defense establishment has kept hands off the dimout program, leaving the duties of enforcing the order to the police force. In most of the other communities air-raid wardens and other civilian defense workers have been called upon to make nightly tours checking up on possible violations, but even in these communities the Army authorities found compliance unsatisfactory. In Warwick, for example, where air-raid wardens have been checking lights in homes and stores and details of auxiliary policemen have been stopping and checking automobiles with improperly shielded headlights, the Army authorities found conditions were not satisfactory.

Evacuation Plans

Warnings that there are no signs of relief in sight for the acute fuel shortage now being felt in Rhode Island have stirred communities to push their plans for mass evacuations of families should that be necessary.

Typical of the programs is one being whipped into shape in East Greenwich, where the town's Red Cross Chapter, Disaster Preparedness Committee and Civilian Defense Council are co-operating on the program.

The plan provides that if only a few families are without fuel for heating, they will be doubled up with other families. But if the shortage of fuel becomes widespread, preparations have been made to house men in the gymnasium of the Eldredge School and women and children in the Varnum Memorial Armory. The Red Cross canteen is prepared to provide meals for the fuel refugees.

Should the plan become operative, it would be no new experience for East Greenwich. During the hurricane of 1938, 90 persons were accommodated on cots hastily set up in the Armory.

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British Forces in Suburbs of Tripoli

Continued from Page 1

with the British Eighth Army reported by the Morocco Radio to have already reached its suburbs. The Cairo communiqué said that by the evening of Jan. 21 the British, in steady pursuit of Marshal Rommel, were engaging the enemy "west of Homs and south of Tripoli," but the Italians reported British forces southwest of the city, intimating that it was being bypassed as well as attacked.

On the central Tunisian land front Gen. Henri Giraud's hard-pressed French troops reported beating off intensified attacks which the Germans supported with tanks and planes in the spreading battle southwest of Pont du Fahs.

In this desperate effort to widen a corridor for Marshal Rommel's withdrawal into Tunisia, the Germans were said to have made some gains in strong attacks north of Ains Meshour, about 30 miles west of Kairouan, but the French said their own troops stormed a height near Fondouk El Aoueb, to the south. They were also threatening French positions at Oussellia, 37 miles below Pont du Fahs and 20 miles southeast of Robaa.

The whole front was reported erupting into heavier fighting that might presage a showdown of strength.

Parts of Tripoli Found Burning

The Morocco Radio reported that Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's forces had pushed into the suburbs of Tripoli. It said that parts of Tripoli were aflame and that much of the civilian population was being removed.

A British broadcast heard by CBS said that the main defense works of Tripoli already had fallen and that British artillery was aligned "on a height commanding the city and harbor."

An Italian communiqué said "Yesterday [Jan. 21], southeast and southwest of Tripoli, on a line from Gass Garian to Tarrhuna, and on the coast, fierce fighting took place between our armored forces and the enemy's."

Tarrhuna is the hill village 40 miles southeast of Tripoli which the British captured Jan. 20. Gass Garian is 40 miles south and somewhat west of the Libyan Capital.

Observers in London said it seemed likely that part of Gen. Montgomery's force might be swinging around Tripoli to the south, and that one objective of such a move might be the capture of Castel Benito airfield below the city.

Day and night Allied bombing already has lessened or destroyed its value as an Axis air base, but the United Nations were reported counting heavily on using it as one of their principal fields for the coming all-out bombing of the Axis strongholds in Tunisia.

British military sources said that although the exact positions of Gen. Montgomery's spearheads were not known, he was moving at a fast pace and the British occupation of Tripoli was regarded as a mopping-up operation on which the Eighth Army would waste little time.

These sources said a by-passing thrust to the coast west of Tripoli from the new positions to the south might cut off more of Marshal Rommel's forces.

Germans Exhausted From Long Retreat

These potential reinforcements for the Axis last stand in Tunisia were described as exhausted from one of the longest retreats in military history.

Their strength was being sapped steadily by an increasing tempo of day and night aerial attacks along the last miles of their flight—the roads from Tripoli into Tunisia.

Belgian Congo Radio To Serve Americans

By the Overseas News Agency

London, Jan. 22

United States soldiers will soon be talking to the folks back home over a powerful new station in the Belgian Congo, which, it was learned yesterday, is now planned for speedy completion.

The Belgian Government will send a special mission under Roger Motz, parliamentarian and engineer, to the Congo to rush through the work on the new radio transmitter. Special broadcasts of American troops in the Congo will be arranged, officials said.

"Operating on a large scale," the Cairo communiqué said, our fighter-bombers and fighter planes continued their attacks on the withdrawing enemy as far west as Ben Gardane. This is 25 miles west of the Tripolitanian-Tunisian border.

And once beyond effective range of the United Nations planes from the east, the withdrawing Axis forces rolled on only into an equally relentless aerial assault from American, British and French planes from the west.

Once merged into a single Axis stand in Tunisia, the German and Italian forces will have shortened communications and supply lines, but these still will be under Allied air and naval attack. And the Axis front will be within close bomb range of United Nations bases on three sides: Malta, Tripolitania and Algeria.

The British said they continued heavy air attacks on the stepping-stone bases of the Axis on Sicily.

The Italians reported bombing attacks on the Sicilian towns of Licata, Porto Empedocle, Gela and Castel Vetranò, and said a railroad station and train were machine-gunned at Ragusa.

Russia:

Soviets Tighten Ring at Stalingrad

Russian Army troops have blasted their way through western fortifications and dugouts of the remnants of 22 Axis divisions trapped before Stalingrad, and tightened the encirclement, field dispatches announced.

Smaller and smaller girds the ring about the Germans, cut off in the first phases of the Soviet winter offensive which is newly reported to have carried Russian forces into Voroshilovsk, in the northern Caucasus, and laid open the oil-rich region south of Rostov to attack.

The last authoritative estimate of the number of Axis soldiers penned up before Stalingrad was 50,000—these from 22 or more divisions which at the outset totaled 220,000 men.

The German High Command acknowledged that the Germans were closely encircled and were forced back several kilometers by an attack of "far superior forces" which struck the western rim of their holdings.

The desperate plight of the trapped men was suggested by the High Command's statement that they already had been under "strong enemy pressure."

Another encirclement operation developed on the Voronezh front, where an announced number of Germans are pocketed between the Moscow-Rostov railway and the Don River. Dispatches said the Russians beat back Nazi attacks.

New Russian Blows Before Rostov

New Russian Army hammer blows fell along a huge arc centering before Rostov.

The arc extends up through the Don and Donets River basins into the Voronezh sector from where the Russian High Command has pointed its offensives south and southwest toward Kharkov, Voroshilovgrad, Likhaya and the north shore of the Sea of Azov west of Rostov.

All along that arc, it was indicated in dispatches from the front and in official war bulletins, the Russian Army is carving out chunks of the defense lines the

Germans originally established in 1941. No sooner is a major gain noted in one sector than a complementary success is registered far on its flank along that arc.

Along the middle portion of the arc, in the lower Don Valley, there has been little reported lately of Russian success. Here the Russian Army spearhead is poised about 60 miles east of Rostov.

But in the Voronezh area and co-ordinated offensives aimed ultimately at Rostov, the Russian columns were reported thrusting between Kursk and Kharkov to the north end of the arc; within 20 miles of the Donets basin industrial and rail center of Voroshilovgrad; toward the rail junction of Likhaya, less than 70 miles north of Rostov; and toward Salsk, a rail center 100 miles southeast of Rostov.

The Soviet midnight communiqué recorded by the Soviet radio monitor in London told of the capture of Golofeyevka, on a railway 85 miles southeast of Kursk and only 10 miles below Staraya Oskol, a communications center which is also menaced by a Russian Army column at Sini Libyagi, 30 miles northeast.

Further Control Of Rail Network

The capture of Staraya-Oskol would give the Russians control of another section of the rail network that serves important Ukrainian centers.

Previously, however, the Russians had reported advancing to Urazova, far down the railway, and thus placing an army 79 miles due east of Kharkov. Another wing of the army was reported at Byelokurakina, 115 miles southeast of Rostov.

Although the Germans were reported to have lost a great deal of the strength—in some cases the usual 200 to a company—was now said to consist of from 10 to 30 men—they were still offering strong resistance in some areas and mounting counterattacks with fresh reserves in others, the Russians said.

Fresh Axis forces were reported in use on the southwestern front. It was on this front that the Russians reported "war prisoners of the 579th Infantry Regiment of the 306th German Infantry Division, who were transferred to the Soviet-German front from Belgium, said that their regiment had been bled white during recent battles."

The capture of the Caucasian city of Voroshilovsk straightened out the Caucasus line. It is 27 miles north of Nevinnomysskaya, on the Baku-Rostov railway, previously reported taken.

New Guinea:

Japanese Pocket Reported Destroyed

One of the four pockets of resistance still held by the Japanese in the Sanandana sector of New Guinea has been liquidated, the Allied High Command reported.

One hundred and fifty Japanese were slain in this operation. The pocket was the one about 700 yards in from the beach near Sanandana Road.

The fighting was seriously hampered by 10 inches of rain falling in a single day, but the troops spreaded action reported an overwhelming victory in an hour's running battle with 25 Japanese planes over Wewak, New Guinea.

They ranged over Rabaul and Ambon Island in attacks on enemy shipping, hitting a Japanese cruiser and a merchant ship in an Ambon Island harbor, northwest of Australia.

Four Allied bombers encountered a covey of 25 enemy fighters over the north coast of New Guinea, near the port of Wewak. In the ensuing clash they reported 12 of the fighters were shot down and six damaged. The bombers returned to their base, headquarters reported.

Two Merchant Ships, Two Airdromes Hit

Other bombers damaged at least two large merchant ships and attacked the airdrome in a smashing, mast-high moonlight attack on Rabaul. The airdrome at Gasmata, in Southern New Britain, also was bombed.

The Ambon mission reported it shot down two and damaged others of a flight of 20 Japanese fighter planes that attempted interception. Then it bombed the Japanese cruiser, leaving it listing and smoking, and scored a direct hit on a 5,000-ton merchant ship, it reported.

All of the United Nations planes returned from the raid, the communiqué added.

The Japanese airdrome at Lae was raided by medium bombers. The Japanese sent two raiding parties over Milne Bay, a night attack of nine enemy bombers and a later high-altitude bombing by three planes which did slight damage to the airdrome, headquarters said.

Two Japanese planes that ventured over the port of Darwin in a night raid dropped bombs harmlessly in the bush, and interceptors probably destroyed one of the invaders, it was reported.

Western Atlantic:

Swedish Ship Sunk by Germans

The United States Navy announced that survivors had landed at unidentified ports in South America from a small Swedish merchant vessel torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine off the northern coast of South America in mid-December.

The vessel was stopped by a submarine, the Navy said. In re-

The Battle of Tunisia



Tactics of Convergence on Both Sides

Two theaters of war are being merged into one as Marshal Rommel's Libyan force, pursued by the British Eighth army, is retreating into Tunisia, while General Arnim's force in Northern Tunisia is pushing southward to form a junction with Rommel in the hopes of forming a strong defense against General Montgomery and General Eisenhower's forces.

In response to a question its captain told the German officers that his ship was a neutral vessel and proceeded on his course. Thereupon the submarine blinked an order to abandon ship within 30 minutes.

"Scarcely had the last man gone into the lifeboat," the Navy said, "than a torpedo ripped a great hole in the vessel's side. She sank stern first, bow reared high in the air." The submarine then surfaced, approached the survivors in two lifeboats, and gave them the course to the nearest land.

There were no casualties, the Navy said. The sinking raised to 598 the number of United Nations' and neutral ships lost in the Western Atlantic since the Axis assault on Pearl Harbor.

Ruhr Bombed:

British Return To Nazi Targets

The RAF, returning to the attack on Germany for the first time since its raids on Berlin last week, ended, blasted targets in the industrial Ruhr during the night of Jan. 21, the Air Ministry announced in London.

Four raiders were lost in the assault, which left large fires burning in the target area. Accurate observation of the results was prevented by heavy clouds, the Air Ministry added.

Some of Great Britain's biggest bombers, capable of carrying four-ton blockbusters, apparently took part, for a Berlin radio cast said that at least six four-engine planes had been shot down.

Such a loss would indicate that a considerable force—perhaps more than 100 planes—participated in the foray, for ground defense and night fighters are generally conceded to be maintaining a good average if they can knock down 5 per cent of the raiders.

The raid, the twelfth on Germany this month, followed a series of daylight attacks on Northern France and the Lowlands by RAF bombers escorted by swarms of fighters, including two squadrons of the United States Army Air Forces.

American Planes Form Screen

The American planes helped form a protecting screen for Ven-

tura medium bombers and Bostons which attacked German airfields at Caen and Triqueville, near Le Havre.

Other Bostons hammered at the docks at Cherbourg and at Flushing in the Netherlands. All of the planes participating in the daylight sweeps returned safely to their bases, while three German planes were reported downed by Spitfire fighters.

A small number of German air raiders was reported to have flown over Southeast England during the night of Jan. 21, dropping bombs at several places. No casualties were reported, however, and damage was said to be light.

The Air Ministry disclosed meanwhile that Britain's new Hawker Typhoons—a fast and heavily armored fighter—were now in general service, reporting they had shot down five of 14 German planes listed as shot down in attacks on Britain the day before.

The Typhoon is powered by a 24-cylinder Napier-Sabre engine which develops 2,400 horsepower and is capable of making more than 400 miles an hour. Designed by Sidney Camm, originator of the Hurricane fighter, it can climb at unusual speed and has heavy firing power.

It has scored victories over Germany's best planes, including the Focke-Wulf 190, Messerschmitt 109, Messerschmitt 210, Junkers 210 and Dornier 217.

Burma:

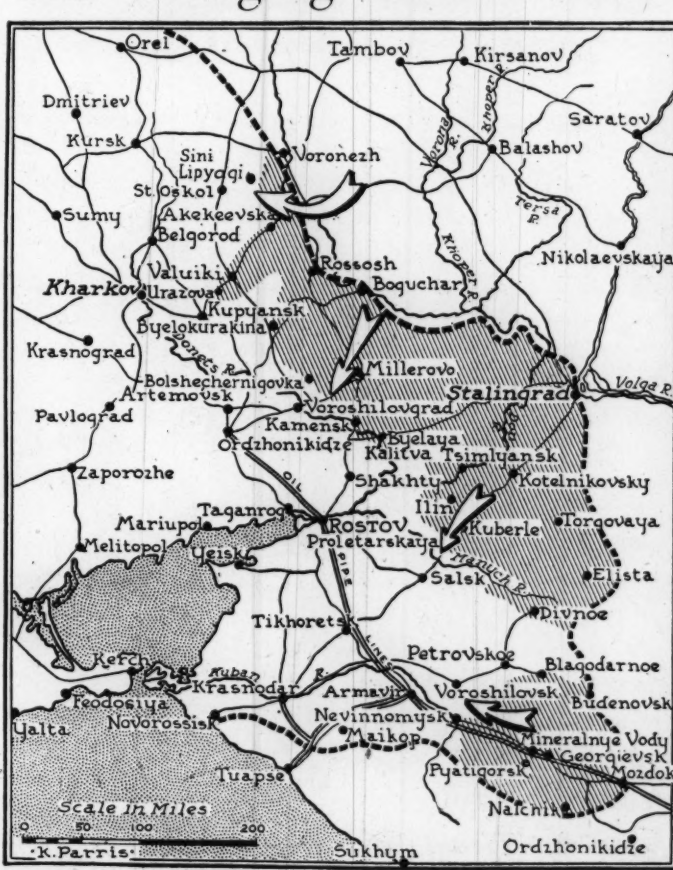
Japanese Planes Avoid Bombers

Japanese fighter planes kept at a safe distance as RAF bombers and fighters swept over Western Burma on another of their daily raids, blasting at enemy positions between Akyab and Rethadung, a British communiqué announced.

Although enemy planes were aloft, the communiqué said, they made no attempt to interfere as Blenheim bombers escorted by fighters made three separate forays down along the shores of the Bay of Bengal.

The fighters followed up the bombing with low level machine-gun attacks but still the enemy

The Changing Eastern Front



Russian March in January

White arrows indicate main points of Russian advance. Broken line shows farthest limits of German advance during the last two years. Shaded section is that regained by the Russians since last November.

Hitler's Drive for Africa Based on Land and Sea

Continued from Page 1

must traverse with his armies to effect that junction.

These two Allied failures threaten to turn the great exploit of the British Eighth Army into a Pyrrhic victory, for it is obvious now that Rommel's movements have for some time not been a retreat, but a race to reach the new and better German base of operations which was permitted them in the Tunis area by the Allied landings in Africa.

If and when this juncture is achieved—and recent dispatches of correspondents on the African front all predict that it will be achieved—Hitler will have for the first time since the Mediterranean war began not only a well-developed and powerfully defended base of operations in Africa, but also a grip on the narrow waist of the Mediterranean which reduces his transportation problem far below what it was in the days when Tripoli and Benghazi were his main bases. In abandoning Tripoli the Germans are abandoning a base which they never devised to utilize to a degree commensurate with their available reserve strength for one which does become usable to a degree much nearer their maximum.

The recent landing of American fighter planes in Portugal discloses the fact that the United Nations can now ferry fighter planes by air from England to Gibraltar to Africa as well as bombers.

But the greatest weakness of the base in Bizerte and Tunis would be that it is subject to Allied bombing attacks both from the west and east. Such attacks, indeed, were one of the important factors in causing Marshal Rommel's retreat in Libya. While Nazi submarines can hurt the Allied sea-borne supply line, they cannot hurt the air supply line which is operating with increasing power and effectiveness.

Axis Strength Gaining
The new German African Army in Tunisia is now estimated at 70,000 men and it is growing daily. Rommel has a similar and perhaps larger force which is already reported moving inside the protection of the fortified zone which the French prepared so carefully years before to defend Tunis against Italians in Tripoli. It is a powerful line, so powerful that observers reporting from the front express doubts as to the ability of the British Eighth Army to storm it successfully until they have taken time out to consolidate a new base in Tripoli, bring up supplies, and refit their forces.

That line undoubtedly can be taken, but it gives the German forces in Tunisia a comfortable back wall which could prove adequate to cover their rear while they make their main offensive move against the less battle-tried Allied forces based on Algeria. They count on the political turmoil in French Africa, the fact that it is a coalition force of British, French, and American troops, and potential unrest among the Arabs to aid them. They have been dropping

Franco Watches and Waits
Franco can be trusted to avoid committing himself to an uncertain German cause. But few trust him to hold back his hand if by using it he could deal the final blow to the Allied forces in Africa.

This is clearly a shrewd, formidable and dangerous plan which Hitler has put into operation. For him it may be a desperate gamble. It is certainly an attempt to wrest away from the United Nations the strategic initiative which they gained when they landed in Africa.

But no matter how desperate a plan it may be for Hitler, there is no escaping the conclusion that it is skillful and dangerous. It takes maximum advantage of the short haul for supplies from Italy and Sicily to Tunis and Bizerte. It also takes fullest advantage of the fact that he made a heavy investment in Spain in the years before the big war began and that he can, and is, calling on General Franco now to pay the debt.

At least the United Nations know today what the enemy's plan is and they can and are taking all possible measures to counter it. They can be fairly certain that the German forces against the United Nations are not as strong as they appear to be. Considering the frightful drain which Russia's great winter offensive has placed on Axis military manpower it can almost certainly be assumed that Hitler will not attempt a major move into Tunisia to outflank the British Eighth Army. And the powerful Allied air fleet in Britain is operating an intensified air attack on Northern Europe which is steadily whittling down the air forces which Hitler can expend in Africa.

The attack on Berlin forced Hitler, for the sake of satisfying his public opinion, to expend bombers in new raids on London. Every bomber which he uses against London is one less for him in Africa. Allied air strength is greater and the margin is increasing. The United Nations are getting convoys and supplies through to Africa despite everything Hitler's huge submarine fleet can do. The odds remain in the Allies' favor.

And even if this "answer" of Hitler should succeed it gives him only a respite—not a final victory. Whereas if he fails he will know that it is the beginning of the end and an end which could come quickly. He must win even to gain more time. If he loses he knows that sooner or later he must lose all.

But is the position as the battle lines move closer and closer draws near for the opening of one of the most important battles of this great war.

Secret Axis Intrigues
Three, although neutral Turkey has never openly admitted the fact, Turkey has long been worried by the secret Axis intrigues in Arab countries and at the time strongly disapproved of Rashid Ali's revolt which might have threatened the security of one of its southern frontiers.

Finally, Turkey, as the strongest Moslem power, has always taken leadership in the past in Middle-Eastern affairs and therefore Iraq's declaration of war must make Turkish statesmen pause and think, and it is a further indication for them that Arab countries are now certain that the United Nations are going to win in the present war.

Commenting on Iraq's decision the important Turkish paper Tan writes today: "Iraq's entry into the war will affect other Moslem countries. The chief reason behind Iraq's entry into the war is the fact that she wants to preserve her independence."

"Germany doesn't acknowledge the right of small nations to have political and economic independence. Whereas America and other Allies have promised small nations freedom and independence. This is the reason, after putting

India Also Interested
Further south, Iraq's gesture will also affect the powerful Saudi Arabian state which has a political alliance with Iraq.

Saudi Arabia has already broken diplomatic relations with the Axis, but Axis agents have been active in Yemen, which adjoins this kingdom.

However, it can now be confidently expected that other Arab leaders will not follow Iraq's lead and openly declare themselves for the United Nations cause.

Already the important pro-Allied Emir Abdullah of Trans-Jordan has publicly expressed his hopes for an Arab confederacy, and Iraq's gesture won't be lost on India's 80,000,000 Moslems, who have always closely followed any important event in the Moslem world.

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Ice Road Helps Save Leningrad

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—The dauntless spirit that enabled the Russians to break the siege of Leningrad after 17 months is vividly illustrated by the story of the building of a great ice highway across Lake Ladoga. The success of this highway was, in a great measure, responsible for the continued resistance of the Russians.

Details of the building of the highway have filtered through to the Russian War Relief in New York.

On the night of Nov. 16, 1941, a small hydrographic expedition led by two officers of the Russian Baltic Navy, set out across the ice covered lake on a momentous mission.

Leningrad had been under siege for three months. The Nazis, in their swift advance, had seized Tikhvin, railroad junction and control point for the shipment of goods by rail from the north.

The men wore padded winter clothes and warm gauntlets and carried pistols and tommyguns. On a sled fitted with wide wooden runners they had set up a marine compass and on another they carried a pile of wooden road signs.

Icy winds streamed down from the arctic in the black night. The cold and strain were terrible but the men went on, measuring the thickness of the ice, placing their signs.

Morning came and one of the officers raised his field glasses. Suddenly he cried out in momentary frustration. Something had happened to the compass and in the darkness the men had made a great circle to shore near their starting point.

Gloom settled on them. But the job had to be done. After a rest they started again, first checking the compass three times.

From time to time they stopped to gauge the thickness of the ice. One of the officers would swing an ax, sending the chips flying. The ice was like rock and it was hard work. The first hole was seven inches deep before they hit water.

A note was made on the chart and a road sign was set in place. Then the group moved on, halting every ten minutes to dig again.

Huge blocks of piled ice sometimes barred the way. They skirted these cautiously, walking gingerly with their equipment.

It was dark when they saw the lights of the small town of Lipki. The Germans were there and the men heard the fire of machine guns.

Through two days they worked, covering nearly 40 miles, before they reached the western shore of the lake. Through the next two days they worked up their material. Then they submitted a chart to the authorities.

Daily the weather grew colder and the ice thickened. Hundreds of men and women came out from Leningrad to work on the new road. Three-ton trucks towed big wooden triangles to sweep the ice clear of snow. Ice houses were built along the route; traffic signs were set up, and at night lanterns were raised on poles or set on the ice.

As they worked changes ap-

peared in the ice, cracks would suddenly make a section of the road dangerous. Red warning lanterns were introduced.

By Nov. 28, the preliminary work was finished, and at nightfall the first hundred trucks started out with their precious cargoes. They drove at full speed and their lights quickly vanished in the frosty night air.

Halfway across they met high winds. A blizzard began raging. Snow whirled into the faces of the drivers and the road was blotted out.

A road commissar took the situation in hand. In a small four-seater he went ahead to reconnoiter. He came back and ordered the trucks into line again. Then he

led the way through the blinding storm. The trip took hours and morning was at hand when the trucks reached shore. But the ice road had been proved practicable.

Thereafter, the road was used regularly. Sometimes as many as 2,000 trucks passed over in a day.

Official Russian sources in Moscow have said that 100,000 tons of supplies reached Leningrad before the siege was broken. There is no available information here on the quantity of the supplies moved across Lake Ladoga, but what did move was of the utmost importance in alleviating the suffering of the people and in making possible the long stand against the invaders, whose lines now have been cracked.

Flying of Axis Food To Russia Curtailed

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland, Jan. 22

The Berlin correspondent of Milan's Corriere della Sera, in a report received here last night, said atmospheric conditions had reduced to the minimum the flying of food supplies to encircled Axis troops before Stalingrad.

The Axis forces now have been isolated for several weeks, the correspondent said, lacking necessary food and subjected to ceaseless artillery fire and attacks from all sides.

Japanese War Prisoners Enjoy Swing Music

By Sergeant Samuel Shaffer

Marine Corps Combat Correspondent

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, Jan. 9. Delayed. (P)—

Behind barbed-wire entanglements at this Marine Corps base is the largest concentration of Japanese war prisoners in the world.

To the visitor fortunate enough to gain admittance, this prison camp provides a liberal education in the upsetting of firmly-held beliefs about the inscrutable Nipponese.

Happy-Go-Lucky

Japanese officers, enlisted men and laborers captured at Guadalcanal by Marines—those I have seen—are anything but resigned

and sullen prisoners of war, who brood about the misery of their lot, as they are pictured in many reports I have read.

Once over this astonishment that he is being treated like a human being, and given more food than he has probably had for some time, the Japanese undergoes a rapid readjustment. Often he becomes a happy-go-lucky prisoner with a passion for horse-play, American slang and swing tunes.

Imagine Premier Tojo's discomfort if he knew that his warriors were calling each other "Hachi Maru," which is Japanese for "8-ball."

This started recently when two Marines visited the camp to polish up the Japanese they had stud-

ied. One leatherneck called the other an "8-ball."

A prisoner, who possessed a smattering of English, asked what that meant. When it was laboriously explained, a smile wreathed his puckered features. He said "hachi maru." Within an hour, these words were on the tongue of every prisoner.

General Ignorance

Nor would Tojo appreciate the sentiments displayed by another prisoner, when someone mentioned Germany in his presence.

With thumb and forefinger of his left hand he gripped his nose firmly, while the right hand shot forward in a Hitlerian salute. The Japanese soldier or sailor

knows far less about the war than any man in the uniform of the United Nations. Officers are astounded by the state of general ignorance of world events in which the Japanese have been kept.

Eight-man tents, which they keep scrupulously clean, house the prisoners. Reveille is at 6 a. m., roll call at 6:30, breakfast at 7, lunch at noon, supper at 5:30 p. m., another roll call at 6 and taps at 8.

The favorite expression of the prisoners is "O. K." and their favorite tunes, American swing.

Most popular number at present is "My Blue Heaven," usually sung in a manner which would torture the composer if he could hear it.

RAILROADS ARE HAULING WARTIME FREIGHT AT LOWEST COST PER MILE SINCE 1918



NEARLY everybody knows that the railroads today are hauling the largest volume of freight in their history.

But few know at what low cost!

For every ton of freight the railroads move one mile they receive an average of 0.927¢—less than a cent a mile.

That is less than what they received for the same job in 1941—less than in any year going back to 1918.

We think this is the kind of news the American people like to hear.

You may wonder how in times like these the railroads can render such service at so low a cost, for surely, as with other industries, they must be paying higher wages and more for practically everything they need to "keep 'em rolling."

Yes, railroad wage levels are up 14%.

That is because in December, 1941, as a result of mediation and the intervention of the Special Presidential Board, there was an increase in railroad labor wage rates that "upped" railroad payrolls about \$400,000,000 a year.

In addition, materials the railroads use now cost 18 per cent more—an increase of approximately \$110,000,000 a year.

To offset partly higher wage and material costs, the Government granted the railroads in February and March, 1942, freight rate increases averaging 4.7% and a passenger fare increase averaging 9%.

This was expected to return about \$350,000,000 a year to the railroads.

But emergencies and factors of war have more than cancelled the aid the railroads were expected to receive from slightly increased freight and passenger rates.

For example—

When the submarine menace caused a diversion to rail of certain bulk commodities that formerly came by water—such as oil and petroleum products, sugar and rubber—the railroads voluntarily reduced their rates for such commodities in order to keep their cost low to the public. They also passed reduced rates on to ammunition, too.

The cut in rates on oil for the East Coast area alone amounts to \$158,000,000 a year.

In addition, the railroads voluntarily reduced passenger rates for soldiers and sailors traveling on leave to 1¼¢ a mile—a saving to our boys which adds up to approximately \$70,000,000 a year.

All in all, then, the railroads have given back to the public almost as much as they have received from the slight rate increases.

So, in final analysis, the railroads are receiving less per mile for freight hauled than in any year since 1918.

Yet there are some people who would have you believe that the Interstate Commerce Commission should rescind the freight increase allowed the railroads. For the first time in years, they see the railroads showing signs of improved earnings, and forthwith want rates cut. They forget the years when railroad earnings were so low as to be a matter of serious public concern, and fail to take into consideration the uncertainties of the future.

What's more, they completely overlook the fact that even if the slight freight rate increase were removed THE PUBLIC WOULD NOT AND COULD NOT BENEFIT. For so infinitesimal is the increase, as it applies to individual items and commodities, that there would be no way to pass a reduction on. Collectively, though—or in the aggregate—these minute increases help keep the railroads strong.

Now, more than ever, to continue to carry the huge war transportation load, it is vital that the railroads be strong. Anything that would weaken them would weaken the war effort

This year the railroads are being called upon to do a bigger job even than last year. It will require every resource they can command, every piece of equipment, every atom of ingenuity.

Therefore, it is to the interest of every American to see that the RAILROADS ARE KEPT STRONG for THE WARTIME JOB so vital to this Nation.

Policy of Return Of State Powers

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 22 (P)—

The probability that the states would take a strong, concerted stand for the quick postwar return of all powers conceded the Federal Government developed yesterday as the annual conference of the Council of State Governments approached.

With 300 to 350 representatives of the 48 states scheduled to begin arriving today, the executives of the Council made ready for a final check of the program which includes the call for such guarantees. Actual Council sessions will begin Sunday.

Gov. Herbert R. O'Connor of Maryland, President of the Council of State Governments and head of the Governor's Council, an affiliate, laid down the policy:

"Only those State powers should be surrendered that are actively and directly necessary to win the war. It should be clearly understood that the return of those powers from the Federal to the local governments will be made at the end of hostilities."

While the matter of state's powers stood out, the Governors and other executives of the various states expected to take action to expedite many other matters important to the war effort.

Britain's Phone Bills Coming Half-Yearly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—Bills for telephone service in the United Kingdom are to be rendered only semi-annually to save manpower, according to the Department of Commerce here. Half of the subscribers will receive bills in July and January and half in April and October.

The half-yearly bills will include service charges three months in arrears and three months in advance.

Four Men Reported Missing Found Safe

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (P)—

The War Department announced last night that four enlisted men previously reported missing in action after a ship torpedoed now are safe and have joined their division in French Morocco. The men were members of a detachment unloading material from the Navy Transport Bliss at Fedala Bay when the ship was torpedoed. They are:

Technicians fifth grade Edwin Blanford, of Irvington, Ky.; Rollie Z. Walker, of Akron, Ohio; Elmer Stevenson, of Richton, Miss., and Private Hardie E. Robbins, of San Francisco.

Eastern Railroads

★ BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS ★

Hoover: Food Prospects Worse Than in 1917-18

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—Former President Herbert Hoover declared last night that the United States is exporting less than half the meats and fats to its allies it did in World War I and yet is facing a greater shortage of these commodities on the home front than it did then.

Speaking before the National Industrial Conference Board broadcast over NBC, Mr. Hoover urged that agriculture be considered as a munitions industry.

He listed the shortage of farm labor, the methods of food-price control, and the 75 per cent reduction in the manufacture of farm machinery as blockades to possible increased production necessary to support military operations and to aid in saving "the world from anarchy after the war."

Charles C. Teague, President of the National Council of Farmer Co-operators, and Albert S. Master, Master of the National Grange, joined Mr. Hoover in asserting that high production goals could not be obtained except by the intelligent use of experienced men, instead of resorting to makeshifts.

"The larger problem which confronts us," the former President said, "is that since the last war, American livestock has decreased in proportion to the growth of human population."

Less in 1942
At the end of that war, we had 26 per cent more beef cattle for each 1,000,000 of human population than we had 23 years later on Jan. 1, 1942. We had 26 per cent more hogs in proportion to the population. We had proportionately 5 per cent more milk cows than now. But the modern cow gives more milk. We have in 1943 about the same sheep proportionately as in the last war. We have less chickens in proportion to our population but the chickens work harder and produce more eggs."

The imperative demand now, said Mr. Hoover, who served as Relief Director in World War I, is to build up flocks and herds and the production of vegetable oils.

Citing figures to show there has been an "undue slaughter of cows, ewes, and sows," the former President said such slaughter gives a temporary increase in meats, but "is an illusion."

"The numbers slaughtered so far are not disastrous," he said. "We will not starve. Our allies will not starve."

"But these demoralizing forces are continuing. And if we keep traveling in this direction, we will see more hardships at home if we supply the Allies and armies. And with such a situation, it is nonsense to talk about furnishing meat and fat supplies to 300,000,000 additional famine-stricken people after this war is won."

Declaring he had no sympathy with the attacks made upon farmers by "armchair consumers," Mr. Hoover said his purpose was to speak in behalf of the farmers to "who represent the industrial world."

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from our regular stocks—reduced to
\$18.95
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JANUARY FUR CLEARANCE
now being held.
All Coats Have Been Reduced
RECK'S FUR SHOP
40 Pleasant St., Worcester, Mass.

WAREPRATT'S SALE OF SUITS
and OVERCOATS
Now On!
WARE PRATT CO.
Main Street at Pearl Worcester

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February Furniture Sale
Now in Progress

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Allies Winning on 'Food Front' in Africa

Supplies shipped into land
Nazis 'milked dry' aid
fight for springboard
to Europe.

LONDON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Thirty-six thousand tons of supplies for civilian consumers have been landed at French North African ports, the Ministry of Information has announced.

Food, including flour, cheese, sugar, tea, and dried fruits, comprises the bulk of the shipments. Textiles, soap, medicines, and kerosene also were dispatched.

The French Administration is handling the distribution of the supplies under a strict rationing system, it was said.

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It was "guns before butter" with Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring at the time of Germany's rearmament. But "guns plus butter" helped enable the United States Army to entrench itself rapidly and firmly in North African soil.

The shipment of food now being distributed to the civilian population is an earnest of more to come. Earlier shipments already had allowed the military authorities to alleviate the worst hardships under which the French, Arabs, and the tens of thousands of refugees suffered. Milk-distributing centers were opened in 15 major North African towns. In Algiers alone, more than 90,000 children are getting now three quarters of a pint of milk each daily.

Compared with the requirements of the 12,000,000 population of Algeria and Morocco, the 36,000 tons seems small. But actually it amounts to 6 pounds a person. Moreover, it is the first time since June, 1940, that any food supplies have entered African ports. From the fall of France until November 8, 1942, the people of Algeria, Morocco, and Senegal—Dakar—saw only outgoing food transports.

African Exports
Under pressure from Nazi Ambassador Otto Abetz in Paris, the Vichy Government was forced to make the African colonies export about 1,000,000 tons of grain, vegetables, citrus fruit, lamb, poultry, eggs, and wine yearly. The loading in African ports was supervised by German "technicians," and so was the unloading in Marseille. Eighty per cent of the cargo was transit goods destined for Germany.

The role which North Africa probably will play as a springboard for invasion of Europe has diverted attention from the not less important role which this territory played in Germany's "looting plan." North Africa was squeezed dry by the same methods and under the same pretext of "integration into the Greater European Economic Sphere" as any of the occupied countries. The news of the American relief action is therefore not only good news in Algeria and Morocco, but all over Europe, where people are starving in order to make Reichsmarshal Göring's words come true that the Germans will be the last to feel the pinch.

Hardest felt by all the con-

quered nations is the scarcity of meat, fats, and milk. Large portions of French, Dutch, and Danish cattle were requisitioned for the German Army. Restrictions of fodder import led to further reduction of the stocks and, consequently, of fats, meat, and dairy products.

Fat Ration Cut
In France, the present meat consumption is about 40 per cent of what it was in 1939. The population of Paris was advised a short while ago to add rat meat to its weekly meat ration of 3 1/2 ounces. The comparatively high fat ration of 16 ounces a month in formerly Unoccupied France was cut to 11 ounces in December.

In Belgium, where the livestock was reduced by 60 per cent, starving children are illegally crossing the frontiers, hoping to get some food in the French border provinces or in Luxembourg. The plight of the Belgians is high lighted by two computations: The decrease of the population is rapidly nearing the 20 per cent mark; the total of food regulations issued by the German authorities has reached 4,400.

In the Netherlands, the weekly meat ration is still 8 1/2 ounces, though the ration is not obtainable every week. Flour, milk, and potatoes are scarce, and there is an acute vegetable shortage, which the occupation authorities blame on the weather, the Jews, and violations of German decrees, but which actually is due to excessive German demands. On the black market oatmeal can be bought at \$6.50 a pound, and a bottle of salad oil for \$8.

Danish Food to Nazis
The Danish people, in spite of the depletion of the country's cattle and poultry stock, were able to maintain a relatively high standard of living for a long time. However, by the middle of November, 1942, the Danish Government was forced to lift the restrictions on purchasing of food by Germans in Denmark and its exportation to the Reich.

In two authentic letters from Norway, a drastic picture is painted. "No pure meat at all," reads one of the letters dated last June. "All the better grades of fish absorbed 100 per cent by the Germans. Most of the city families without potatoes since January." The other letter, dated last November, says:

"Women standing in line for hours before the food stores. Clipping, and now and then some small berries, is what most people live on. Vegetables unobtainable. No potatoes."

Due to transport difficulties, the German occupation army resorts more and more to requisitioning. Soldiers are reported to seize grazing cattle, either slaughtering it on the spot or driving it into their camps.

Conditions in Bohemia and Moravia are illustrated by the fact that the population has been encouraged to shoot crows and ravens to supplement its scanty food supplies. Only three times a week are restaurants in Prague allowed to serve so-called "menues," on the remaining four days, one-pot meals and field-kitchen meals are served. The ingredients of which are said to evade any attempt at definition.

OPA Thing of Beauty Is Chinese on Quiz
NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—The regional Office of Price Administration, aware of complaints that many Chinese came out with just such a form today.

To obtain from retail hand laundries such information as average weekly business, total wages paid to employees, total weekly earnings of owners, and retail prices, the OPA printed its questions in Chinese beneath the English.

Rhapsodized the OPA: "The presence of Chinese characters on a Government form makes a thing of beauty of a simple questionnaire. The characters take up much less space horizontally than does type-written English and it is easy to understand why Chinese laundrymen prefer writing customers' bills in the quick brush strokes of Chinese as against the more labored English script."

Barrage Balloon Settles And Bursts Among Houses
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22 (AP)—A barrage balloon, torn from its moorings, exploded in a war housing project at a San Francisco Bay area point yesterday, demolishing several of the residences, and injuring several persons. One soldier was killed, and five soldiers and 12 civilians injured.

The balloon settled down between two of the lightly constructed houses hastily erected to provide homes for war workers, burst with a loud report and shattered the two dwellings nearest and some others close by. Fourteen in all were damaged.

The houses were not occupied at the time, residents having been evacuated earlier. Those injured were said to have been patrolling the area.



Ammunition on African 'Food Front'
Sergeant Paul Myers of Missouri distributes half the milk ration of United States troops to children in Oran, Algeria, following occupation of the North African City by Anglo-American forces. Supplies for this territory are playing an important part in the fight for this springboard to Europe.

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The balloon settled down between two of the lightly constructed houses hastily erected to provide homes for war workers, burst with a loud report and shattered the two dwellings nearest and some others close by. Fourteen in all were damaged.

The houses were not occupied at the time, residents having been evacuated earlier. Those injured were said to have been patrolling the area.

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Britain Braces Defenses For Heavy Bombing Raids

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 22—While clanking cranes and grimy rescue squads still search for children buried in the debris of a South London girls' school bombed in the daylight raid 48 hours ago, the whole nation is seeing the need to brace itself against possible resumption of heavy enemy air attacks.

The list of those killed in the school already numbers 47 apart from fatalities from other bombs dropped near by.

In the two hours I spent in this scene of destruction and suffering, I met high-ranking United States Army officers gaining technical knowledge of bomb rescue work and ordinary doughboys watching in silence as the battered schoolgirl belongings were retrieved from beneath great blocks of masonry.

The United States Army newspaper in Britain, Stars and Stripes, urges Americans to see this bombed site if they can before it is cleared up so they may realize what they are up against in this war. The Americans I met there wished to be as inconspicuous as possible and anonymous in deference, they said, to the feelings of the stricken community.

British authorities are on the spot investigating measures to try to prevent such heavy loss among children from recurring.

While British Ambassador Viscount Halifax renews from the United States the warning that the Germans may yet use gas against civilians, the sort of questions being asked here include:

Have the Germans the necessary air strength for heavy attacks? Have they hidden bomber reserves? To what extent were Britain's defense services caught off guard Wednesday?

Is there need to overhaul the system? Should there be a new evacuation of children from the cities?

If sirens sound now this very minute, should we all—workers, children, housewives, shoppers—take cover as we tried to do in the earliest days of bombing, or should we resume where we left off when the German onslaught petered out—namely, carrying on under bombing, taking the best practical precautions, and interrupting normal wartime life as little as possible?

As for gas, warnings have been constant since the war started, and have consequently lost much of their edge. It is fully recognized that the Nazis may descend to any methods in their desperation. But at the same time, the extent of United Nations air strength now available to bomb Germany suggests that the Nazis have lost their most favorable opportunity for using gas without fierce retaliation.

Gas masks, though no longer carried because the rubber shortage requires that the greatest care be taken to preserve rubber articles, are ready at home and are open to periodic inspection by air-raid wardens. Adequate warning is expected from the Government should the Germans carry out large-scale preparations for gas bombing.

Have the Germans air strength for heavy attacks and have they a hidden reserve? There is some difference of opinion on this question.

School Busses Cut
WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Gasoline allowances for the operation of school busses after Feb. 1 will depend "upon demonstrated proof" by school authorities that they have taken action to conserve busses and tires.

In making this announcement, the Office of Defense Transportation said it had started mailing applications to local school authorities for the continuation of Certificates of War Necessity for the operation of busses.

Gas Cost May Rise
WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—A special committee representing the Eastern States Gasoline Dealers Conference has asked the Office of Price Administration to authorize an increase of 1 1/2 cents a gallon in the price of gasoline in the 17 States.

Food Victory in 1943 Based On Manpower, Seeds, and Cash
Continued from Page 1

Manpower Commission attempt to educate the American public not to look down upon the worker who is ordered not to join the military forces.

"Occupational deferment usually indicates that a man is making a more valuable contribution to the war, right now, than if he were in uniform," War Manpower Chairman Paul V. McNutt has declared.

Farm machinery troubles will be alleviated somewhat by WPB authorization of a 30 per cent increase in the tonnage of steel to be used in manufacturing farm implements during the first quarter of 1943.

Machinery Quota Raised
The WPB action happened to come a few hours after the Truman committee investigating the war effort for the Senate had charged that the WPB's Office of Civilian Supply had "gambled dangerously and unwisely with our nation's food supply" by ordering farm machinery production cut to 23 per cent of normal. Steel used in farm machinery is also needed in building ships, tanks and other implements of war.

The WPB had previously authorized enlarged production of farm machinery repair parts. One of the big needs now is for welding rods and men to operate them. Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard told a press conference yesterday.

The seed situation was described by Mr. Wickard as "very tight," because of the necessity of buying up large quantities to send to re-occupied countries. Onion, beet and carrot seed are especially scarce. Mr. Wickard indicated that a campaign for seed conservation will soon be launched. Every farmer and victory gardener grower will be told to plant carefully instead of sowing seed freely.

Amateur farmers will be warned against using extra seed as insurance against insects for which insecticides will be scarce this year. They will be told to forgo the old adage, "one for the blackbird, one for the crow. One for the cutworm and one to grow."

New Credit Program
To meet the farmers' emergency needs for cash to finance their record-breaking crops, the Department of Agriculture has announced a new Government credit program. Between \$200,000,000 and \$225,000,000 will be immediately available for loans to producers upon approval of a Department of Agriculture county loan representative, and the chairman of the county U. S. D. A. war boards. Financing will be through the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., a corporation supervised by the Farm Credit Administration.

Individual loans will be limited only by the amount needed to do the production job. They will be for one agricultural season, not to exceed one year, but renewals may be granted under proper circumstances. Interest will be 5 per cent. Collateral will be first liens on the commodities, livestock or other items being financed.

Dairy Cattle Bought
Secretary Wickard emphasized that farmers will continue to have available all other sources of agricultural credit, including local banks, production credit associations, emergency crop and feed loans and farm security loans.

To keep much-needed dairy cattle from being slaughtered because of lack of farm help, the Department of Agriculture recently started buying dairy cows in Pennsylvania and selling them back to other farmers at the same price.

Reverberations of last fall's farm parity fight in Congress were heard today as a House Farm Bloc announced it would open a new campaign to revise the Government's farm parity formula upward to include all farm labor costs. Previous congressional instructions to the President were to include all "reasonable" farm labor costs in the formula, according to the Farm Bloc, but he has taken the position that the congressional instructions meant he did not have to revise the formula.

Total of New Babies Makes Record in 1942
NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (AP)—United States' first year at war produced a bumper crop of babies totaling at least 2,800,000.

Statistics of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company pointed out that this 1942 figure tops any other year in the country's history, and is at least 200,000 more than the previous high of 2,600,000 in 1921.

DREIKORN'S "Orange Wrap" BREAD

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Coming to NEW YORK?
Miss hostess 50c a warm welcome to the George Washington Hotel. Men and Women's save time and money. Modern in everything except out-dated hospitality. Only a few minutes from Radio City and Times Square. Rates from \$2.50 to \$5.00. Double from \$3.50 to \$6.00. NONE HIGHER. Excellent restaurant. 120 WEST 45th STREET. Frank J. McManis, Manager.

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Central location, near Radio City and all transit lines. 400 rooms with bath, shower and radio. Single from \$2.50 to \$3.50. Double from \$3.50 to \$5.00. NONE HIGHER. Excellent restaurant. 120 WEST 45th STREET. Frank J. McManis, Manager.

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Flynn Is Given Strong Praise In High Places

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Samuel Foley, veteran District Attorney of the Bronx, denied today having unduly influenced the grand jury which exonerated Edward J. Flynn, Minister Designate to Australia, of connection with a paving block scandal, while Adolf A. Berle, Jr., former Chamberlain of New York City and now Assistant Secretary of State, said that no illicit connection had been disclosed between Mr. Flynn and the mortgage company in which the City at one time invested its funds.

With these and other witnesses for and against confirmation of the President's appointee appearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, a telegram endorsing Mr. Flynn was received from Joseph Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy and Ambassador to Mexico, speaking highly of Mr. Flynn's "ability and sterling character and patriotism."

Old Story Is Repeated
Mr. Foley went over once again the many times reviewed story of how city paving blocks happened to be used to pave a parking way in Mr. Flynn's summer estate. Responsibility for the act has been taken by Robert Moran, former Commissioner of Public Works in the Bronx, who says it was done unknown to Mr. Flynn.

Mr. Foley emphasized that the whole case, and subsequent grand jury hearings which decided there was no legal action against Mr. Flynn, had been reviewed by Justice McCook in New York, and that he had found no irregularity in the proceedings, contrary to charges by Mr. Flynn's opponents.

Mr. Berle was brought into the picture because he himself was a former City Chamberlain of New York, 1925-1928, and as such sent a report to Mayor La Guardia covering the City's investment of surplus funds by Mr. Flynn, and two intervening officials. Mr. Berle explained that when he took the job he found the City's investment "in difficulties" because of the 1929 financial crash. The difficulty centered particularly in city purchases of real estate mortgages. On Jan. 1, 1934, Mr. Berle prepared a report on the City's investment policy for the Mayor, which he read aloud to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today.

Designated Investment Unit
Contrary to earlier allegations, this report did not mention Mr. Flynn by name but Mr. Berle testified that Mr. Flynn designated the State Title & Mortgage Co.'s guaranteed securities as those in which the City should invest its funds, and he said that the company got the bulk of the City's purchases through purchases by Mr. Flynn or his two successors. Mr. Berle's report said that the quality of this company's mortgage securities was lower than that of other companies. Practically all of the State Title & Mortgage Co.'s guaranteed certificates fell into default, whereas "perhaps 80 per

It's Summer Now in Argentina



Mar del Plata—Buenos Aires Vacationland

This modern and beautiful summer resort combines the luxuries of the City of Buenos Aires with the gay and leisurely atmosphere of a holiday spot. Because of its proximity to the Argentine Capital, it is a favorite vacationland for residents of the City.

cent" of the certificates of other companies fell into default.

An investigation was made to see if there was any financial interest between Mr. Flynn, his two successors, on one hand, and the State Title & Mortgage Co., on the other. No action was taken against Mr. Flynn, though unsuccessful action was taken against one of his successors, Mr. Berle explained. It was reported that the Mortgage Company had made loans to a garage company in which Mr. Flynn was interested, but no other connection was shown, Mr. Berle testified.

Berle Gets Reminder
Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan jogged Mr. Berle's memory and recalled that the New York Bar Association had analyzed the City's purchases. Out of a total of \$2,126,000 in a five year period, \$973,000 were purchased by Mr. Flynn's orders in a three months' period, it was brought out.

Mr. Daniels eulogized Mr. Flynn, in a telegram to the Committee, declaring:

"His experience in public affairs, his knowledge of the spirit of America and American traditions, his charm and personality and his whole-hearted devotion to winning the war admirably fit him for the duties of the diplomatic post to which he has been named by the President."

Chairman Connally of the Committee announced that George H. Coburn, member of the Grand Jury that heard the paving block charges, desired by the opposition as a witness, had expressed a disinclination to testify in the hearing on Edward J. Flynn's nomination. Mr. Connally said Mr. Coburn wished him: "My name has been mentioned in connection with the committee hearing on confirmation of Edward J. Flynn. I have no knowledge or evidence Mr. Flynn knew work on his property was being done with city material and labor. I do not wish to be a witness either for or against Senate confirmation."

Nazis Are Reported Preparing To Quit Party as Defeat Looms

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Jan. 22 (AP)—Travelers reaching Sweden from Germany say that many Nazis from officials down to small fry ward heelers are beginning to remove their party badges from their lapel buttonholes because they are losing faith in victory and fear the consequences.

These sources agreed, however, that although this is one of the first signs of the Nazis running for cover, they still carefully carry the buttons with them and wear them at official functions to keep up appearances. This reported symptom of deteriorating morale reverses a trend which started early in 1938 with Hitler's overrunning of Austria. Then swastikas popped out of the night on lapels. Many persons who were members of the Party for years came into the open and began wearing them for the first time. The Party itself grew rapidly in the years of cheap victory.

The explanation that the travelers give is that the Germans sporting the swastikas and party badges now are beginning to see the handwriting on the wall and at the same time sense the underlying hatred toward them among the many who have suffered at their hands. This feeling has been aggravated as a result of military reverses, the economic pinch of the

fourth year of war, and the general repudiation of casualties which they cannot escape because soldiers daily hobble about on one leg or dangle an armless sleeve on the streets. With the swastikas gone, they hope the people will forget.

Although they are constantly in the shadow of the Gestapo, however, the Germans frequently remark: "We know every Nazi every SA, every SS man (Storm Troops and Elite Guards), every party Bonzen (racketeer) and we will know where to find them when the time comes," these travelers said.

The travelers also said they had witnessed open expressions of protest against the Gestapo treatment of the Jews and had heard German denounce the persecution, something they never dared do before. Also, workers were said to be tired of the ceaseless driving by the Nazis to increase war production. The Nazis, therefore, have to contend with absentees in factories on an increasing scale, the travelers said, although the workers run a risk of severe punishment for being away from work without cause. The Nazis are trying to counteract these tendencies with a jarring propaganda which emphasizes that not only the Nazis and party leaders but also the German people would have to pay for defeat.

Vehicle List in Canada Tires

OTTAWA, Jan. 22 (AP)—Beginning next month, a limited number of tires being manufactured in Canada under a new process from reclaimed rubber will be rationed for a selected list of motor vehicles, the Munitions Department announced today.

But "the ordinary motorist will have to wait until the war is over before any type of rubber, whether crude, reclaim or synthetic, can be released to make his tires," said Rubber Controller Alan H. Williamson.

Vehicles for which permits for buying the new reclaim tires will be issued include, in descending order of priority:

1. Passenger cars owned by plant employees who drive fellow-workers to and from work under the wartime industrial transit plan.
2. Taxis and drive-yourself cars.
3. Cars owned by mail carriers.
4. Cars owned by farmers who

transport their produce and supplies and do not own a truck. Under the tire-rationing regulations owners of these vehicles are not permitted to buy new tires made from crude.

Halifax Has Taxi Pool

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Jan. 22 (CP)—Twenty taxi companies, controlling 185 cabs, were due to cease existing as separate units today when Halifax's wartime taxi pool went into operation after many delays.

Operating the pool, from a central switchboard, will be every operator and dispatcher as well as driver now working for the score of companies.

Under the new plan, all calls for cabs will be routed through the central switchboard and be sent to taxi stations nearest the customer. This will cut dead mileage and give better service with the scanty gasoline and tire supplies on hand.

Mar del Plata Holds Charm For Vacationist in Argentina

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. Le Tour
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mar del Plata is different. It isn't just a "one-horse" seaside town, and it isn't a "millionaires' playground." Modern and beautiful, this summer resort, with its romantic-sounding name, combines the luxuries of Buenos Aires itself with the gay, leisurely atmosphere of a holiday spot.

The strong, swift waves of the Atlantic Ocean break on the shores of Mar del Plata, which is delightfully hilly, its houses made mostly of rock and brick, with neat, picturesque gardens. Numerous clubs and elegantly constructed city buildings add to its appearance.

Only 280 miles from Buenos Aires, this city, which offers balmy weather during the day and almost a chilly breeze at night, is truly "Argentina's principal vacation spot," as the brightly colored folders put it. Almost 500,000 persons visited it last summer, and its popularity is understandable, since even the poorer families can save a sufficient amount during the year to spend a week in Mar del Plata in the hot weather from December to March.

In fact, as one strolls along the beaches of this summer resort, it is impossible to tell which is the rich man's son and which is the corner milkman, and certainly one is likely to mistake the manicured from one of the Buenos Aires salons for a señora with an imposing array of names. The women do not forget a single detail—the streamlined bathing suit, the casual beach wrap, a bright and amusing beach bag, even the droll sun-glasses that have made such a furore.

Trains Packed
Traveling by micro-omnibus from Buenos Aires to Mar del Plata, one need only spend \$5 for the round trip, and the drive is not too uncomfortable. Trains to Mar del Plata are always packed, especially during Carnival season, although the railway companies are now having difficulties due to the fuel shortage, and it is possible that special excursion trains will no longer be placed at the disposal of the public.

Hotel rates vary from about \$1.50 to \$5 a day, and there are weeks in January and February when even the smallest "pensions" are jammed. One year some of the vacationers were forced, during Carnival, to "room" in the

train itself, which was stationed on a siding. Motorists into Mar del Plata, one is startled upon seeing the Atlantic. There have been no brief, fleeting glimpses of the water, previous to arrival, to prepare one for the view of the ocean, so that the deep, blue waves seem glorious—after a year of seeing nothing but the murky expanse of the Rio de la Plata.

The day's program is a simple one, but enjoyable: in the morning a dip, and stretching out comfortably on one of the numerous beaches, the most accessible of these being the "Playa Popular" and the "Playa Bristol." The most aristocratic is "Playa Grande," which is farther from the center of the city. Here the sand is clean and white, and wealthy families hire tent-houses for the season, while several swimming pools provide extra comfort.

Shady Forest
A little outside Mar del Plata one can visit Argentina's "show estancia," as many foreigners describe it—the enormous and breath-taking "Chapadmalal," the property of the Martinez de Hoz family. "Parque Camet" is a shady, secluded forest where one can ride or merely spend a peaceful afternoon, and where by way of refreshment one is served milk still warm from the cow.

Another point of interest is "Faro Punta Mogotes," a lighthouse about 20 minutes away. Husbands whose families take a house in Mar del Plata for the entire summer gladly make the six-hour trip back and forth every week end. They throng not only to the beaches but to the golf courses, the tennis courts—and to the docks, jetties, and rocks.

The center of attention is the new Casino, a huge building under which is a vast parking space for automobiles. Dancing in the evening is a feature of the Casino, and plans are completed to open an ice-skating rink. Bowling alleys, Ping-pong tables, a large tea room, and various games are other attractions.

In the old Casino, a majestic structure with an Old World quality about its ornate lines, musical recitals and lectures are given for the benefit of art lovers, and movie houses and theaters are not lacking in the city.

Quisling Leaders Dismissed In Purge of Party Ranks

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 22 (AP)—The ousting of prominent Quisling leaders from their posts in a purge of the Nasjonal Samling Party was reported today in stories reaching here from Norway.

Vidkun Quisling, head of the party, is conducting a gradual purge, the reports said.

First to go was Yngvar Martens, a district leader in Nordtrondelag who was said to have been removed after his brother-in-law, Herman Haugen, accused him of "black market" operations.

Earlier Mr. Martens was reported to have accused Mr. Haugen of financing repairs to his automobile with official German money. Reports said that more dismissals were expected in the district. In the Skien district, a prominent Norwegian Nazi leader, Alf Seeborg, was said to have been ousted from his post.

To make certain that all vacancies will be filled with politically reliable men, Major Quisling has directed the Department of the Interior to form a new political office to control all appointments, reports from Norway said. Under Nazi pressure Major Quisling was said to have dismissed all the members regarded as unreliable from the board of Norway's National Bank.

It was also reported that a cousin of Major Quisling, Constable Abraham Quisling, in Skien, resigned from the Nasjonal Samling—and then paid for it by being discharged from the Norwegian police service.

Troops for Norway

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 22 (AP)—Schools and other buildings are being requisitioned by the Germans in Norway to house troops in Oesfold, Mols, Fredrikstad and Halden, where the number of soldier has been increasing since Christmas, reports from Norway said today.

Askim and Skjeberg also are

reported crowded with soldiers. Fredrikstad and Halden are cities on the east shore of Oslofjord, below Oslo.

Between 5,000 and 6,000 members of the Norwegian Hirdman, a German-dominated military organization, were reported now receiving training from German military instructors so that they could be sent into battle in the event of an invasion.

Sent to Germany

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 22 (AP)—Reliable reports from Oslo yesterday said that 14 American women arrested by the Gestapo in Norway last autumn had been removed before Christmas from the Grini concentration camp near Oslo to the Liebenau internment camp in Germany near the Swiss border.

Friends reported they received seasonal greeting cards which the women mailed from Liebenau.

'Spies in Own Homes'

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 22 (AP)—A Norwegian underground movement is circulating leaflets appealing to parents to keep their children out of the Nasjonal Samling Youth Service, which is patterned after the Hitler Youth Movement, reports reaching here from Norway said today.

The leaflets said children enrolled in the Vidkun Quisling youth organization would be taught "to be spies in their own homes."

Enrollment forms to be filled in by children between the ages of 10 and 18 soon will be distributed in Norway's schools, the leaflet said. It reported that the children will be expected to sign a pledge stating: "I realize that hereafter I am obligated to obey the person placed over me and that I must act in accordance with the instructions issued for and outside of the (Youth) Service."

China's Peace Demands Will Beggar Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The United Nations must be ready, when the Axis Powers request an Armistice, to present a list of immediate demands—a preliminary treaty without the secret reservations and confused aims present at Versailles—in the view of Mme. Wellington Koo, wife of the Chinese Ambassador to Britain, who spoke on America's Town Meeting of the Air at Town Hall last night.

Madame Koo then listed the peace terms which China will ask to have imposed upon Japan: full evacuation of all Chinese territory, including Manchuria; admission of Korea to independent status; placing of Pacific islands under American policing until final peace is completed; full demobilization of the Japanese Army, Navy and Air Force, with ultimate transfer of the Navy to China; surrender of all Japanese leases and investments in China, and full reparation for damages.

While agreeing that the United Nations should decide now upon a program of mobilization and world-wide military stability, Senator Harold H. Burton (R) of Ohio, a second speaker, held that the Allies should not attempt, until the war is ended, to prescribe in detail how the Atlantic Charter should be applied, what world or regional tribunals should be established, or how postwar trade, finance, labor and boundaries should be organized.

James G. McDonald, former Board Chairman of the Foreign Policy Association, warned that unless an overwhelming majority of Americans of the East, Middle West, South and Far West became convinced that the United States was "an inescapable part of a shrinking world," there would be no hope of establishing a lasting peace.

Hugh Byas, former New York Times Correspondent in Tokyo, forecast that Japan would launch a peace maneuver before many months had passed in which Tokyo would offer an independent Philippines and the "open door" in Far East trade, but with Japan controlling the door. He warned Americans that such an offer, if accepted, would be merely the prelude to another war.

Speakers at the Forum, which was broadcast over the Blue Network, differed primarily in their conclusions regarding the discussion subject, "Can the United Nations Win the Peace While Fighting the War?" Senator Burton held that to materialize concrete peace terms now would stir dangerous dissension among the Allies, while Madame Koo declared that "If even now, bound as we are by the needs of war, we cannot discuss the peace, how can we hope to prevent the peace conference from degenerating into a free-for-all of victors, each one jealous of the other, when these bonds are dissolved?"

Senator Burton agreed that the United States should begin now to outline its internal postwar program, which he said should include a plan for termination of war powers and expenditures and a return to an economy of private enterprise.

Unrationed Alaska Meets Chiseling

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 22 (AP)—A new traffic in rationed commodities, in which they come back southward from non-rationed Alaska, was reported today at the Office of Price Administration.

Rationing never has been invoked in the territory. It would be a tough job for the inspectors and trappers to come in long distances through the wilderness to get monthly rations of sugar or coffee. Federal authorities decided it would be more practical to let them continue to stock up. Residents of Alaskan cities benefit accordingly.

Some of these, Mrs. Mildred Herman, territorial OPA director, complained in a letter to the Seattle office, now are taking such items as sugar and coffee with them for friends on their trips to the States.

She wants to know what to do.

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NO LIQUOR FREE PARKING

"This is life eternal"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FROM very early days men have believed in some sort of future existence for the individual. And, although many differing doctrines have sprung up, the conviction persists that life in some form will continue after the individual has passed through that which is called death. This is generally referred to as eternal life, which men have mistakenly believed they must die to attain.

Christ Jesus, because of his spiritual understanding of the fatherhood of God, gave to men a new concept of eternal life. He said (John 5:26): "As the Father hath life in himself; so hath he given to the Son to have life in himself." He interpreted life as something to be understood as reflecting Life, God. He said (17:3): "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." These and other similar sayings indicate that Jesus was neither thinking nor speaking of a future life which was to be gained by passing through the experience of death. He implied that as Life is the Father, so the Son reflects and expresses Life, God. He evidently wanted his disciples to understand their true relation to the Father, as sons. He spoke of the glory which he had with the Father "before the world was" (17:5); and he prayed that they might be one, saying, "as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us" (17:21). He did not refer to a past or future as such, but spoke of "life eternal."

Christian Science is in full accord with Jesus' teaching regarding life. It states unequivocally that there is no reality in death, and maintains the continuity of life, reflecting Life, God, as a divine fact, as man's heritage from an eternal Father-Mother, God. Since man is the reflection or expression of God, that expression must have eternal life; for God is Life, and Life is eternal being. If man is the image of God, as the Bible declares him to be, he must reflect Life, God; and life is not in matter.

When Jesus assured Martha that her brother, Lazarus, would rise again, she, still believing in a future resurrection, replied (John 11:24): "I know that he shall rise again in the resurrection at the last day." But Jesus said, "I am the resurrection, and the life: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live" (11:25). Then he called Lazarus from the grave, and proved the power of spiritual might over death.

The right understanding of what eternal life really is, releases the human mind from its great fear of death. The hope of everyone is for life, health, and well-being, and these are enjoyed in proportion as the understanding of one's relationship to God is attained. Mary Baker Eddy,

the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 426): "The relinquishment of all faith in death and also of the fear of its sting would raise the standard of health and morals far beyond its present elevation, and would enable us to hold the banner of Christianity aloft with unflinching faith in God, in Life eternal." Christ Jesus revealed and demonstrated the true idea of Life, in its purity and perfection, and it was his oneness with these eternal qualities which enabled him to overcome death for others, and finally for himself.

In the turmoil of human living, thought is often centered on the testimony of physical sense and its erroneous concept of selfhood, on the material world and its illusive phenomena. But the Science of Christianity has reversed this false belief, in much the same way that astronomy reverses the belief of a rising and setting sun. Through the scientific understanding of Truth, erroneous notions are rectified.

Let the fearful one who believes himself to be a mortal creature, having beginning and ending, reverse his thinking. Let him learn that Life is God, and that his own life is the expression of Life in all its goodness, activity, intelligence, continuity, health, and perfection. He will rejoice in the new and true concept of himself and others. Many a student of Christian Science has been healed of serious diseases through such reversal of thought. Their lives have been invigorated and purified. Let us not be discouraged because we have not yet traveled the whole road towards perfection. We can start from where we are, and be grateful for those who have pioneered for us. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 246): "Life is eternal. We should find this out, and begin the demonstration thereof. Life and goodness are immortal. Let us then shape our views of existence into loveliness, freshness, and continuity, rather than into age and blight."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian.)

"Questa è la vita eterna"

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

Da tempi assai remoti gli uomini hanno creduto in una sorta di esistenza futura per l'individuo. E, benché molte dottrine diverse siano sorte, la convinzione persiste che la vita in qualche forma continuerà dopo che l'individuo è passato per quello che si chiama morte. Questo viene di solito chiamato vita eterna, che gli uomini hanno erroneamente creduto poter raggiungere soltanto morendo.

Cristo Gesù, a causa del suo intendimento spirituale della paternità di Dio, diede agli uomini un nuovo concetto della vita eterna. Egli disse (Giovanni 5:26): "Perché come il Padre ha vita in se stesso, così ha dato anche al Figliuolo d'aver vita in se stesso". Egli interpretò la vita come qualcosa da intendersi come riflettente la Vita, Dio. Egli disse (17:3): "E questa è la vita eterna: che conoscano te, il solo vero Dio, e colui che tu hai mandato, Gesù Cristo". Queste ed altre simili dichiarazioni indicano che Gesù non pensava ad una vita futura da acquistarsi col passare per l'esperienza della morte, né ne parlava. Egli comprendeva che siccome la Vita è il Padre, così il Figliuolo riflette ed esprime la Vita, Dio. Evidentemente voleva che i suoi discepoli comprendessero la loro vera relazione col Padre, quali figliuoli. Egli parlò della gloria che aveva col Padre "avanti che il mondo fosse" (17:5); e pregò affinché potessero essere "tutti uno", dicendo: "che siano tutti uno; che come tu, o Padre, sei in me, ed io sono in te, anch'essi siano in noi" (17:21). Egli non allude ad un passato od un futuro di per sé stessi, ma parlò di "vita eterna".

La Scienza Cristiana è interamente d'accordo col l'insegnamento di Gesù sulla vita. Dichiarò senza equivoci che non vi è realtà nella morte, ed affermò la continuità della vita, che riflette la Vita, Dio, come un fatto divino, come retaggio dell'uomo da un eterno Padre-Madre, Dio. Poiché l'uomo è la riflessione dell'espressione di Dio, l'è espressione deve avere la vita eterna; giacché Dio è Vita, e la Vita è l'essere eterno. Se l'uomo è l'immagine di Dio, come la Bibbia dichiara che lo è, egli deve riflettere la Vita, Dio; e la vita non è nella materia.

Quando Gesù assicurò Marta che il suo fratello, Lazzaro, risorgerebbe, essa, credendo ancora in una risurrezione futura, rispose (Giovanni 11:24): "Lo so che risusciterà, nella risurrezione, nell'ultimo giorno". Ma Gesù disse: "Io son la risurrezione e la vita; chi crede in me, anche se muoia, vivrà" (11:25). Allora chiamò Lazzaro dalla tomba, e dimostrò il potere della forza spirituale sulla morte.

Il giusto intendimento di ciò che la vita eterna è realmente, libera la mente umana dal suo grande timore della morte. La speranza di ognuno è per la vita, la salute ed il benessere, e questi vengono goduti in misura che si raggiunge l'intendimento della propria relazione con Dio. Mary Baker Eddy, la Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana, scrive (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pag. 426): "L'abbandono di tutta la fede nella morte ed anche della paura del suo dardo, innalzerebbe il livello della salute e della morale molto al di là della loro altezza presente, e ci renderebbe capaci di tener alto il vessillo del Cristianesimo con fede incossa in Dio, nella Vita eterna". Cristo Gesù rivelò e dimostrò la vera idea della Vita, nella sua purezza e perfezione, e fu la sua unità con queste qualità eterne che lo rese capace di vincere la morte per gli altri, e finalmente per sé stesso.

Nell'agitazione della vita umana, il pensiero è spesso basato sulla testimonianza del senso fisico e sul suo errato concetto della personalità, sul mondo materiale ed i suoi fenomeni illusori. Ma la Scienza del Cristianesimo ha revocato questa falsa credenza sostanzialmente come l'astronomia revoca la credenza in un sole che si alza e tramonta. Per mezzo



"THE CELESTIAL FLUTE PLAYER": Carved in India in the Eleventh Century

THIS BEAUTIFUL FRAGMENT of medieval sculpture from India is a part of the great collection of Indian art in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London. The Celestial Musician plays upon his flute as he hovers in the air. His unearthly nature is portrayed in various ways traditional to Indian sculpture.

For sculpture was a native art, deep-rooted in India's past. Even before the eleventh century, when this relief was carved in sandstone, it had already been an outstanding mode of artistic and religious expression, not only for centuries but for thousands of years.

Superhuman beings, in Indian iconography, are without wings and are shown mounting through space in a flying leap with both feet raised, as if to prove their freedom from earthly laws. In this carving, the musician floats upward in the usual flying pose, with one knee lifted and the other leg drawn up. With two upper arms, he plays upon his flute. The two lower arms are broken off below the elbow. The four arms were a device of the Indian sculptor, by which the diverse activities of celestial beings might be portrayed. And the flute is of wondrous size. As known in India, flutes were made of a slender length of bamboo, pierced with holes, and often ornamented with long tassels. This great flute would require a mighty breath to produce its music, yet the celestial player scarcely seems to blow upon it with his full, pouted lips.

Other obvious traditions are seen in the stylistic conventions and technique. These conventions, by their unfamiliarity, make Indian art appear alien. No attempt was made to achieve anatomical perfection. Rather, the artist followed the aspect prescribed by tradition and treats on sculpture, through which he sought to express something more than mere representation. The conventions were modified slightly from age to age: the full, rounded form, the oval face and aquiline nose, in this relief, are all characteristic of the eleventh century. The boldly carved, beaded jewelry also suggests a possible origin in North Central India. Especially distinctive in the carving of this celestial figure is the emphasis upon the eyes. They are of unusual size, with high, arched brows and the pupil clearly incised. This wide-eyed and serious gaze gives the impression that the player is listening enraptured to his own music.

In Indian sculpture, one must search beyond the outward form, beyond the strange devices, beyond the conventions and mannerisms, for an inner meaning. For Indian sculpture was, above all, the visualization of ideas, embodied in human form. The Indian artist was speaking a message in an age-old language of stone. Here, under the supple fingers playing upon the great flute, the Celestial Musician, like Orpheus, makes music of surpassing sweetness.

DAVID MORTON

ARDELIA RIPLEY HALL

Pattern for Work in the Grand Style

VIRGIL'S *ÆNEID* is not merely the noblest expression of the Roman mind in poetry; it is also one of the greatest achievements in the literature of the world. For some two thousand years it has been an accepted model for epic or heroic poetry, and modern literature is full of echoes or imitations of its phrases, its ideas, its situations, and its incidents. It still serves as a standard of chaste and self-restrained poetic art, by which, consciously or unconsciously, we judge all works in the grand style. Thus, familiarity with the *Æneid* is not only valuable in itself, but also enriches and intensifies our appreciation of poetry in general. The works and the spirit of Virgil are a part of the intellectual and artistic inheritance of our race.

His influence shows itself in all succeeding Latin literature, as well in prose as in poetry. Almost every writer refers to him as the great genius of the nation. His writings became one of the chief instruments of a liberal education. The interest in his works survived the decay of classical learning. They preserved the spark that at the revival of letters was to burst out into a flame to light and warm the world.

From the time of Chaucer the influence of Virgil on English literature has been almost continuous. Chaucer, who was a student of Dante and an admirer of Petrarch and Boccaccio, the leaders of the revival of learning in Italy, is outspoken in his admiration for Virgil. "The perfection of form and sense of artistic restraint which distinguish

the best poetry of Chaucer are doubtless in some measure due to his enthusiastic study of Virgil."

In the Restoration period Dryden not only translated Virgil, but imitated him often. It was the sanity of Virgil's art, the finish of his versification, the precision and felicity of his diction that affected Dryden, rather than his higher qualities of artistic and moral earnestness or of imagination.

The Romantic Revival, beginning obscurely in imitations of Spenser and of Milton's minor poems, and gaining strength from the unique genius of Gray, prepared the way for the great Romantic movement of the early nineteenth century. This movement was so revolutionary that it would not have been strange if, in the passionate repudiation of other eighteenth-century ideals, Virgil too had been neglected. But his position still remains secure, as next to Homer, the greatest of epic poets.—From "Virgil and Other Latin Poets," edited by GREENOUGH, KITTREDGE and JENKINS. (Boston: Ginn.)

Winter Vista

Across the lake I see a silvery tinge
Of trees whose bark becomes
A curving fringe—
Edging the glassy coolness of the lake
With something soft and gray
For beauty's sake.

J. McC-G.

Prudence Churns

I LOOKED AT ANN in complete understanding when she said: "My family uttered a horrified 'What! No butter?' in one voice at lunch today as if they hadn't heard for weeks that there was going to be a shortage." We were picking our way on an icy sidewalk toward Prudence's house.

"And do they make you feel that it is all your fault?" I asked. "They do at my house." "Of course they do," said Ann. "Even the baby said, 'Naughty mamma,' when I handed her an unbuttered square of bread this noon. It really is the first shortage that has me baffled."

"Prudence won't be worried about it," I said, as we rang the doorbell to warn her that we were coming and then walked into her front hall. "Prudence will say, 'Oh, what's butter? Put jam on your bread or pour gravy over it!'"

But I was wrong. Prudence sat on a work-stool in her bright kitchen, stirring in a blue bowl a yellow and white mass which looked like a combination of lard and butter. "I'm churning. It's oleomargarine," she said. "Emma's given me the job of coloring it for the duration. She says it takes too much of her time and patience to make the stuff pretty, and it has to be yellow to fool Henry."

"Fool Henry?" we said.

"There's a butter shortage," said Prudence, as if she had some inside information.

"Really?" Ann said dryly, taking an apple from the wooden fruit bowl on the kitchen table.

"Yes, and it's serious in this family because Henry loves bread and butter. He wants it three times a day and he says he can't eat oleomargarine. If he knows it's on the table, he says: 'You can have it, Prue,

but don't expect me to eat a butter substitute.' It's funny. He really acts as if the butter shortage were something I had planned." Ann chuckled over her apple. "And Henry is usually very agreeable about food," Prudence went on. "Remember how he used to eat my burned biscuits and cookies?"

"So you're fixing that bowlful all for yourself?" I asked, bringing Prudence back to the subject.

Prudence looked up from her work, smiling slyly. She whispered: "We've found that, unless he is really thinking about it, he doesn't know the difference." She stirred a moment and then said: "Yes, if he's thinking about butter when he comes to the table and notices the speck of difference in the looks of this and the genuine article, he pushes his butter plate to one side like a naughty child and makes a face; but, if he is talking about something else, he butters his bread and thinks he really is buttering his bread."

"I believe that's the way it would be at my house," Ann said. "How do you work it? Get him started on something in the living-room, lead him gently to his place at the table, and keep him diverted for five minutes?"

"Exactly," laughed Prudence. "Last night it was the new Chesapeake and Ohio calendar. I put it away before Christmas when it came and forgot it and yesterday discovered it again. I put it at Henry's place at the table and he was so amused looking at the kitten asleep under the berth making room for the soldier that he doesn't know to this minute that he ate four hot rolls swimming in margarine. Tonight I've got a trick math problem Barry gave me. Henry loves those, and by tomorrow I'll think of something else—or Emma will. Then by the end of the week, you see, I'll have an answer when Henry says: 'What about butter? Could you get any today?' I'll say: 'Why, no, dear, I didn't try. You've been eating oleo for a week, so I didn't think it mattered.' He'll be furious, won't he?" Prudence smiled in anticipation of her husband's ferocity.

Ann and I laughed, but abstractedly. I know I was wondering if I could manage to entertain my family into eating butter which wasn't butter and Ann must have been too, because she said after a moment: "What brand is that, Prudence? Where did you get it?"

Prudence told her as she spooned the smooth yellow mixture out of the bowl into a small oblong bread pan. "Emma will cut it into squares when it gets chilled," she said. "Let's go into the living-room."

"I can't stay," I said. "I've an errand to do at the market."

"So have I," said Ann. "And by the way, Prudence, will you lend me that Chesapeake and Ohio calendar just for tonight?"

As we walked down the street together in the direction of the stores, Ironic Ann said: "Weren't we fretting about something when we stopped in to see Prudence?"

"Oh, yes," I said. "But that was before Prudence taught us how to churn."

C. C. R.

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II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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Intimate Message: Washington

The Battle of the Sea Lanes

By Roscoe Drummond

How serious to the Allies are the submarine sinkings?

In answer let me relate an incident of World War I. Early in 1917, the commander of a very large, very new and very powerful craft called the Courageous, which was lying at anchor in its base in Scotland, received a signal to say that Admiral Sims of the United States Navy would like to visit the ship. Since his captain was ashore, the young officer had the pleasure of welcoming the American admiral on board and showing him around. Just before Admiral Sims was leaving, the British commander asked if he could put one question to him, and the question was this: "You, Sir, having just come over from the United States, probably have a very good common-sense opinion as to who is winning this war—spectators always see more of the game than the players—therefore, who do you think is winning the war?"

After a moment's thought Admiral Sims replied very briefly: "If you cannot kill the submarine sinkings in the Atlantic you will lose it."

The U-boat peril of 1943 is the same U-boat peril of 1917. That is how serious to the Allies the submarine sinkings are today.

Same Import to Admiral Percy's Words

The British commander who listened to Admiral Sims' reply to his question in 1917 is in a position to give his own answer today. He is Admiral Sir Percy Noble, head of the British Admiralty delegation to the United States and for the past two years in command of the western approaches to the British Isles charged with the conduct of the antisubmarine offensives.

He has given his reply, and Admiral Sims' warning words of 1917 are Admiral Noble's warning words of 1943. That is how serious to the Allies the submarine sinkings are.

Of course, Admiral Noble does not talk about losing the war because he knows the Allies are going to win it but he also knows that we cannot win until the submarine is brought under control. At a meeting with correspondents in Washington this week he described the problem with absolute candor. He declared that winning the war depends upon sea power and "that unless we can beat the U-boats we are in danger of losing our sea power."

That is how serious to the Allies the submarine sinkings are.

Admiral Noble is not in doubt about the outcome but he says that the length, the loss of life, the suffering and the cost of this conflict can be shortened only by applying greater concentration, greater co-operation, greater imagination, greater power and greater production to checking the submarine.

"I know you are getting tired of hearing me emphasize this submarine situation," Elmer Davis,

Director of the Office of War Information, remarked to his weekly press conference on Wednesday. "But," he added, "the American people should be made aware of its seriousness."

Telling the Worst Might Help

The answer to Mr. Davis' lament is not that we are tired of hearing him emphasize the submarine situation but that the American and British Governments are withholding the only information which will enable the people to be made aware of its seriousness. The Governments are proclaiming and publicizing the news of the millions of tons of new construction which are pouring from the yards. They are concealing and censoring the news of the millions of tons of vessels and their cargoes which continue to go to the bottom of the oceans.

This is why Mr. Davis feels he is having such a hard time making the American people aware of the seriousness of the submarine sinkings. Three weeks ago The Christian Science Monitor was permitted to publish the information that the United Nations were losing approximately 1,000,000 deadweight tons of shipping monthly and this was possible because there are high American and British officials who are now convinced that their Governments are making a mistake in concealing from their peoples so much information which the enemy knows substantially. It should be noted that this is not merely a newspaper correspondent's demand for more news. Mr. Davis bemoans the fact that he isn't getting his story over to the country, and London and Washington authorities agree that withholding the news is more disadvantageous than reporting it. Some eight months ago American officials were claiming that, after necessary delay, they were announcing all of the American ship sinkings and, although some of us doubted the claim perhaps because we are congenial doubters, there was no suggestion that this information was aiding the enemy. If it didn't aid the enemy then, why should it now?

But the sinkings are increasing, not decreasing. That is why Admiral Noble spoke as gravely and grimly as he did. Germany is now producing at least twice as many submarines as the Allies are destroying and will have, London affirms, 500 to 700 U-boats to throw against the United Nations' supply lines this coming spring. The key to successful, decisive Allied action on every front today is shipping. The sustaining of every present move and the initiating of every new move demands shipping and more shipping—shipping to Russia, to North Africa, to the South Pacific, to the United Kingdom. That is how serious to the Allies the submarine sinkings are. The submarine is Hitler's strongest and most dangerous weapon. It is still nowhere near under control.

Allies Need Steady Flow of Oil for Victory in Africa

Supplies from Middle East vital if Axis is to be cleared out of areas on the Mediterranean.

LONDON, (CBS) Jan. 22—To help speed up supplies to Russia, the Indian Army has built a railway across the desert country of Iraq, the British radio reported today. The line is 120 miles long, and was built at the rate of one mile every day.

"The men worked in scorching heat, tropical downfalls and sand-storms," the BBC said.

"On each side of the right of way, a wide stretch had to be cleared to prevent sand dunes from forming. Indian surveyors did the preliminary jobs and the lines were laid by Indian railway companies helped by sappers and miners."

By Robert G. Wertheimer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Allied control of the 3,000 miles of North African front—when that has been cleared of the Axis—will necessitate uninterrupted flow of oil from the Middle East.

The Middle East is the main surplus oil producer of the Old World. The possibility of Hitler attempting to cut this Allied oil supply cannot be ruled out. If he should do this, one of the key points may be Alexandretta, the Turkish port at the extreme northeastern end of the Mediterranean.

This port controls the road to the rich oil resources of Iraq, which has just formally declared war on the Axis.

The Axis would be unlikely to attempt to take Alexandretta from the sea. But, assuming that it still holds the Crimea, it might send a land force across Turkey to the port, which is connected by rail with the Mosul oil field and those of Iraq near the Persian Gulf.

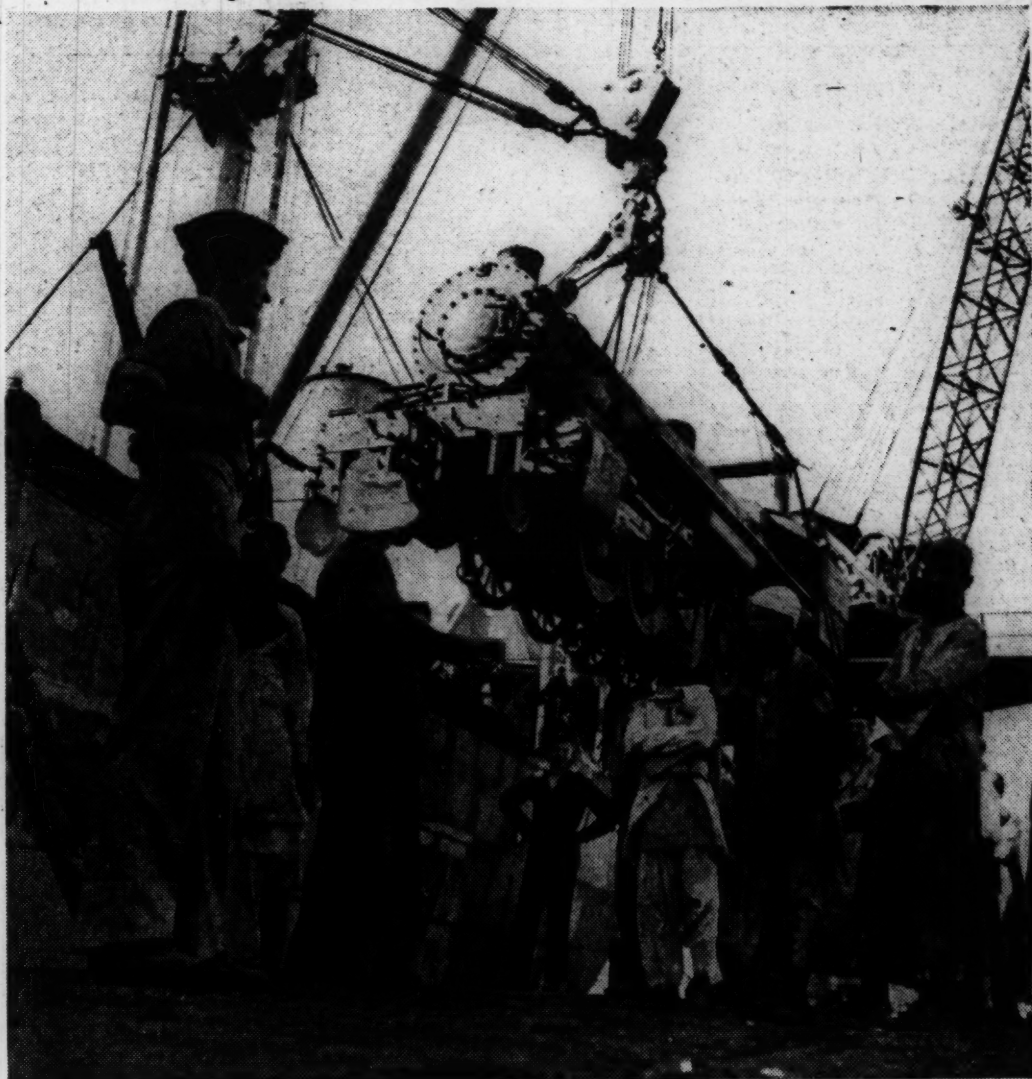
If Hitler has any attacking scheme up his sleeve before withdrawing to defense positions in Europe, it might take the form of a bid for this Middle East region.

Main Sources of Supply

The main oil-producing countries in the Near East are Iraq, Iran, Bahrain and Egypt. Several other producers are to be found on the coast of Arabia from Kuwait to Qatar.

The oil fields of Iraq have the main production centers at Mosul and Kirkuk. The latter, 200 miles north of Baghdad contains the richest oil resources of the region. Kirkuk's 42 wells of an average depth of 2,200 feet produce most of the Iraq oil. The peak of production was reached in 1933 with 32,600,000 barrels output.

Since the outbreak of the war,



Associated Press

American Locomotive Unloaded in Middle East

An engine made at the Baldwin Locomotive Works is swung ashore by a crane from a cargo ship arriving at a port somewhere in the Middle East. The natives in the right foreground appear not overly impressed at the arrival of the locomotive for use to improve military communications and supply lines of the United Nations.

production declined and reached a low of 10,000,000 barrels in 1941 as result of political disturbances in that year. Only 1,500,000 barrels is locally refined, the bulk is piped to the refineries at Haifa and Tripoli on the Mediterranean coast.

The pipe line has a capacity which equals the maximum production of all oil wells and traverses the deserts of Iraq, Palestine, and Syria over a distance of 550 miles.

Two Steps in Refining

The total length of the pipe lines is more than double this figure because of the two branches to the coastal points beginning at the Euphrates.

The oil of Iraq contains sulphur impurities and must be refined before reaching the refineries of Tripoli and Haifa. The two latter can handle 14,000,000

barrels each. The United Nations, therefore, have available at Alexandria, Haifa, and Tripoli as much refined oil as Germany ever can hope to get out of Rumania.

The oil fields of Iraq have produced 200,000,000 barrels since 1934. Only a part of the oil fields has been developed so far and even the existing wells have not been fully developed. Consequently, Iraq has all the earmarks of becoming one of the major oil-producing regions in the world.

Rapid Rise in Output

Iran has the largest oil resources and production in Asia, after Soviet Russia. Oil wells began to be operated shortly before outbreak of the First World War. The production rose from 2,000,000 barrels in 1913 to 8,600,000 barrels in 1918. It tripled by 1923 and rose steadily until 1940 when it reached 79,

900,000 barrels. War conditions brought a temporary decline to 64,000,000 barrels last year, but available resources would permit a great expansion of the output at any time.

The main oil fields at Haft Ke Gach Saran and Masjid-i-Sulaiman are in southwest Iran and connected by a pipe line of 143 miles length with the refinery at Abadan.

The Island of Abadan with its excellent location at the mouth of the Tigris and Euphrates opens into the Persian Gulf. Tankers carry the refined product through the Gulf and the Indian Ocean to the main consumption centers of Africa, India, Australia and formerly to Europe.

Suez is 3,680 miles from Abadan compared with 8,300 miles from oil shipping ports of this Hemisphere. Part of the Iranian oil could be carried to the Mediterranean by

Survey of oil fields in Iraq, Iran, Egypt, and Bahrain discloses vast fields of development.

river tankers on the Euphrates and transshipments through a new system of pipe lines parallel to the Iraq lines.

The huge refinery at Abadan can handle 110,000,000 barrels annually, or more than all German-controlled refineries in Europe together except Rumania. Its capacity is half of that of all Russian refineries.

Iran has other oil regions in the north near Lake Urmia and the oil produced at the latter is piped to and refined at Kermanshah and consumed locally.

Big Potential Reserves

The number of oil wells which produce most of the Iranian oil is small, like elsewhere in the Near East, amounting to less than 100 wells. The greater production at Haft Kel occurs at 4,500 to 5,000 feet, while all other wells range from 2,500 to 8,000 feet. The great potential reserves will give Iran an increasing importance among the oil producers. So far, all her wells have produced about 1,000,000,000 barrels since operations started in the first decade of this century.

The oil regions of the Persian Gulf have assumed increasing importance in the last years, with the chief producers Bahrain, Kuwait, and the El-Hasa Province of Saudi Arabia.

The Persian Gulf is as big as Oregon, and has a coastline of 1,600 miles. The strategic supply line to Russia runs through it, reaching the terminal of the Trans-Persian railway, and most of the Iranian oil must pass through it. The oil discoveries have made the Gulf even more valuable, but its strategic position between the Near East and India cannot be surpassed.

Bahrain produced 7,100,000 barrels of oil last year, and Saudi Arabia and the Protectorate of Kuwait an additional 5,000,000 barrels. The modern refinery at Bahrain can handle 10,700,000 barrels and is connected by five submarine loading stations with the 60 wells of the island. The wells are 3,000 to 4,000 feet deep and some of them are outside the coral reefs under the sea. The refinery sends its products into the Gulf to the tankers offshore by a pipe line 1½ miles long.

Deep Drilling Needed

The oil of the Arabian coast is deep in the earth and requires drilling of 7,000 to 8,000 feet in depth. Damman in El-Hasa is the most promising field, but other fields in Qatar and Kuwait have just started operations.

A small refinery at Ras Tanura, with an annual capacity of 1,000,000 barrels, has recently been put into operation. The oil resources of the Arabian coast have not been tapped on any large scale yet and are under operation for only a few years, but the various fields from Kuwait to Damman and Dharan are considered to be as rich as those of Iraq and Iran.

At the present time the Near East produces between 110,000,000 and 140,000,000 barrels of oil annually, with a refining capacity of 155,000,000 barrels. This equals the total oil production, natural and synthetic, which the Axis, at a maximum, has at hand in Europe, including Rumania and Malaya.

The oil fields in Egypt are most valuable because of their location in the immediate neighborhood of the Nile army. The Hurghada fields have been producing oil since 1914. The major oil field of Egypt, the Ras Gharib, went into production in 1923, but is a much bigger producer. The average depth of the Ras Gharib wells is 3,500 feet, their total number only one score. Nevertheless, the total oil output of Egypt rose to 8,100,000 barrels in 1941, and thus surpassed the production of Burma.

These oil wells, as well as Abu Durba on the Sinai Peninsula, are located along the shores of the Red Sea near the southern tip of Sinai. They never have been threatened by the German advance into Egypt, nor the 6,000,000-barrel refinery at Suez.

Production in Egypt

The oil regions of Egypt have produced 50,000,000 barrels of oil so far but contain great potentialities for further expansion.

The Allied mechanized forces in Africa mean to remain in possession of this oil which alone could keep going as many war machines as the Axis ever can operate against them in all theaters of war together.

The eastern Mediterranean as key to the oil fields becomes therefore the strongest anchor of the whole African front. A German breakthrough into this region could endanger the whole African situation, once the army were deprived of the nearby oil supplies. Shipments from the Western Hemisphere to Alexandria are three to ten times as far away as from Kirkuk or Abadan; they also must pass through the Strait of Gibraltar and Tunisia which are under Axis threats.

Finally, an undisputed position in the Mediterranean would open shipments of chrome from Turkey, and manganese from India on a much shorter route than at present, and shorten the supply lines of Lend Lease material to Russia and Turkey. Supplies to the former could go from Iraq across northern Iran to the Caspian Sea instead around Arabia and the Persian Gulf and save 3,000 miles of detour.

The Country Speaks: Northwest

'Ramparts They Watch'

By Kate Archibald

Among the gallant ships that guard the Pacific Coast and so guard the United States are the little gray boats of the U. S. Coast Guard. Some of them are sizable craft for the heavy seas of offshore duty but thousands of them are smaller boats for duty in inland waters.

A good number of these inshore boats are manned by volunteers among business and professional men of the Coast. These men are grouped into flotillas according to localities and are known officially as the United States Coast Guard Auxiliary, or the USCGA. They serve directly under the Coast Guard, are authorized by it, and by their service are relieving hundreds of men for more active duty in the Coast Guard and Navy.

Some members of these flotillas are boat owners and use their own boats, painted Coast Guard gray, many members are men with some seafaring or yachting experience and some have learned boating for this service. In Seattle, Flotilla 27 contains 40 boat owners and has been serving steadily since the day after Pearl Harbor. Fishermen and fishing boats are also in the service and one flotilla is made up entirely of fishermen.

The "ramparts they watch" and the duties each flotilla is depended upon to perform are not sensational but all-important. While civilians sleep safely and shipyards work securely these little gray boats are helping to patrol important channels and bridges, challenging each boat that steals out in the dark, "keeping tabs," inspecting the piling and supports under docks and bridges for irregularities, turning off and on various lighted Navy buoys

mornings and evenings, helping to guard and patrol vessels carrying munitions, helping to guard and patrol submarine nets, and scores of other detail jobs which, if they didn't do, the Navy and Coast Guard would have to perform.

A common method is for a member of the flotilla to serve one night in each week usually with four men to the crew. "Most of us," one member said, "were fair-weather boaters before, but this means going out in fair weather or foul, in the dark of night, in choppy seas, and in pea-soup fog." It is not unpleasant though. Members take turns at watch and each gets some sleep. If they are a little late in the office next day, or a bit drowsy on the job, all know that patrol duty is responsible.

In the Puget Sound area where the coast line is intricate and islands add to the miles of coast line to guard and there are numerous inland waters, the assistance they render is invaluable. Other units of the USCGA help in the patrol of the many inlets and outlets of Alaskan ports. All up and down the Coast these flotillas are gaining in membership. Classes are conducted in navigation and piloting.

The imposing fact of the USCGA is that it is auxiliary to the great fleet of little gray boats that make up the entire Coast Guard on the Coast, an innumerable assemblage of boats, Murky as the sea itself they make as little show as possible but at their docks and snuggled away under bridges or sleuthing quietly among other craft, they are present wherever, otherwise, danger might be present.

To Change the Subject:

We Are Uncrated

By Kimmis Hendrick

We have long indulged a fondness, almost a sentimental fondness, for orange crates. It is not that we furnish our house with them, although we surmise that more than a few persons have deftly converted them to decorative uses under the impress of necessity. It is not, indeed, that we are over-fond of oranges. It is just that we made a doll house once for our young sister when we were very young ourselves, and nothing helped us out so much at the time as having a divided orange crate to make it out of.

We would like to recall it as a charming achievement. We would like to remember that out of an orange crate, some wallpaper, and a bit of paint, we conjured up a two-room mansion that ought to have been taken out on tour like Mrs. Thorne's miniature rooms. But conscience prevents us. All we can truthfully say is that whatever was effected, the orange crate itself deserves the whole credit for.

Now the citrus industry is contemplating a new type of container. Not willingly, we note; but the reluctance seems to have more to do with something about fiberglass being an unsatisfactory material than with any lurking hint that citrus growers like to save a crating now and then for their youngsters to play with. The change is forced upon the industry by the war. It takes nails to make an orange crate, and it takes lumber.

How's It Going to Affect Doll Houses?

Now that we have come to man's estate and have a little girl of our own, we are wondering just how this matter is going to affect us, particularly if this is a long war and fiberglass turns out to be all right. Plainly, our child is going to want a doll house. Inasmuch as she will doubtless have watched us, more than once, convert an empty piece of white paper into a printable story, she may likely assume that we have other skills. She will not know, except by way of disappointing experience, how inept we are with hammer, nails, and wood.

Maybe the draft from over the top of the front door will have forewarned her. We wanted that door cut off once, so it would open over the new rug, and we disconnected it from its hinges to the tune of heartfelt wifely admonitions, and

we planned and planned and planned it. Presently, having put it in place three times with little to show for all our planning, we recollected that a friend of ours believed in sawing doors off. So we sawed. We did a pretty botchy job of it, but we did it. When we put the door up, of all the people who were amazed to find that we had sawed the wrong end, none were more amazed than we ourselves.

We think our trying was wonderful, anyway. We remember, too, the time we needed a new bookcase and decided we could build one. There was some splendid lumber available, so we went to work early in the morning and worked all day. Every now and then we would stop to admire the effort through the roseate lenses of fine determination, but by nightfall we had to admit we had produced something the Scarecrow in the Wizard of Oz and no one else could have been proud of. A relation of ours looked on our handiwork with fearful eyes and made us a present of a fine new bookcase, straight from the store.

Fortunately Children Can "Play Like"

We can, of course, brush our daughter away with such examples from personal history when she asks us to build her a doll house. We won't want to. We won't want to tell her, either, how when we had to take woodworking in school, our instructor kept us planing the same board for a whole semester and finally gave us a B for perseverance, evidently counting it better than results. Certainly we shall not try to crawl out of a tight spot by telling her that in the good old prewar days when there were orange crates, we could have filled the bill.

One hope looms, aside from the possibility that the citrus industry can go on using wooden crates after all. It is the imaginative eye of childhood. "All right, daddy," youngsters say, "let's just pretend this refrigerator is a doll house." It doesn't need to be the refrigerator; it might be one's new hat or a filing case, or the room where one would rather be quiet. We like the thought. It means that even in corners of this world where no oranges, let alone orange crates, may have come for weary years, children are still able to "play like." May there be no spot where such is not the case.

Canada to Gear Rationing to U. S.-British Needs

By Morris McDougall

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 22—Word from authorities on prospective rationing of foods in this country gradually is becoming more explicit. The Minister of Agriculture, James G. Gardiner, speaking to a group of farmers at Brandon, Manitoba, made it clear that beef is certain to be rationed in this country as well as in the United States. He coupled this with the urgent request to produce all the beef possible.

A short time ago, the Food Administrator, J. Gordon Taggart, said it was not certain that Canada would follow the example of the United States for the present at least in the rationing of canned fruits and vegetables, indicating it would depend largely on whether the people hoarded or not.

The future policy of food rationing in Canada, however, is being based on the general principle agreed on at the agricultural conference at Washington between Mr. Gardiner and Claude Wickard, United States Secretary of Agriculture, that consumption restrictions and rationing of similar foods in the two countries shall "impose substantially equal sacrifice" on the people of each country.

This country's agricultural policy undoubtedly will be guided and molded by the agreement at Washington, which seems to gain in importance as time goes on. It established little more than a principle but a principle that marked a new phase in the agricultural effort of the United Nations. It aimed at a gigantic partnership in production on the North American continent and as far as practicable uniformity in rationing.

Britain Included

The goal does not confine this uniformity to North America alone, but includes the British public. Rationing in Britain is, of course, much more complete than in the United States or Canada, but the idea is to get the supply to Britain on as close an equality as possible with supplies available to civilians on this continent. Even if impossible of attainment in the face of transport and other difficulties, each step towards the goal is something definitely contributed to the united effort.

Background of the beef situation is that for years Canada has been exporting cattle to the United States. Recently increased demands

Halifax Family of 10 Lives in One Room

By the Canadian Press

Halifax, Nova Scotia—Halifax's housing shortage reached a new high with the report that a family of 10 have been forced to live in a single room for a year despite the fact the household's weekly income was \$55. The father of the family claims he can't find any other accommodations.

for export of bacon, ham, and fish have cut down consumption of these foods in Canada and the deficiency has had to be supplied by beef. In the past year there were increased demands for beef for the military, for ship stores, and for the Alaska Highway. At the same time there have been no imports of canned beef and the production of this beef in Canada has been reduced by one half during 1942.

The production of beef cattle in the year has been 1,100,000 head. Here, as in the United States, an increase in the number for 1943 is urged and it is expected that this will amount in Canada to about 9 per cent. The weight of cattle has been increasing and it is expected that if there are no unusual domestic demands, there will be a substantial amount of beef available for export to the United States. Beef rationing probably will insure this.

Canada's wartime farm program has been directed to meet increased British needs, the requirements of Allied and friendly nations, and to supply the needs of the military and civilians at home.

Allied Nations Aided

Priority considerations also have been given to exports to Allied countries, to ship stores, certain hospitals, United States contingents in Canada and Red Cross shipments. The civilian population of Canada got the remainder, in some cases causing tightness in civilian supplies. Reliance was placed on increased production to make up deficiencies rather than on any general rationing system.

Up to the present, consumer rationing is limited to sugar, tea, coffee, and butter. Restrictions have been in effect on canned milk, canned meats, ice cream, and cream. Types of pork products have been curtailed and for a period of 1941 all cheese of exportable kinds manufactured in Central Canada was barred from the domestic markets.

Canada has no lend-lease arrangements, but a gift of \$1,000,000 was made to Britain to cover purchases of all kinds in this

OTTAWA, Jan. 22 (CP)—Canadian wheat may make up part of proposed heavy shipments to India by the United Kingdom although no information yet has been received by the Dominion Government, Trade Minister James Mackinnon said Jan. 21.

Purchases of Canadian wheat are made by the British Food Ministry's imported cereals division and the Dominion authorities do not necessarily know the destination of such purchases.

L. C. M. S. Amery, British Secretary for India, said in the House of Commons in London Jan. 21 that the food situation in India is causing anxiety and that the British Government is urgently considering heavy shipments of wheat to tide the country over until spring wheat is available there.

While Canada has not been informed of the projected shipments, this country has an abundance of wheat and was prepared to do everything possible to assist in such shipments if its help was required by the British Government, Mr. Mackinnon said.

Substantial wheat purchases have been made during the last few years by the British Food Ministry and such wheat has gone to other United Nations as well as to the United Kingdom, it was understood.

"We stand ready to do anything we can to facilitate the movement of wheat to India or wherever else the 'United Nations' cause requires," Mr. Mackinnon said.

The Indian food shortage developed from loss of 1,500,000 tons of rice normally imported from Burma, the failure of the millet crop in some areas, and increased demands of the armed forces which have pushed prices up and caused shortages.

Prime Minister King On Steel Walkout

OTTAWA, Jan. 22 (P)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King in a letter last night to C. H. Millard, National Director of the United Steelworkers of America (C. I. O.), dealing with the strike in three major Canadian plants, said "I am unable to understand why you have not done all in your power to urge the immediate return of the men to work."

The men want a basic minimum wage of 55 cents an hour. The present wage is 45½ cents in Ontario plant and 43½ cents in the Nova Scotia plants.

Mr. Millard in a letter to Prime Minister King earlier had termed Government's plans to end the strike "paltry proposals."

New York Curb

Stock Prices

Moderately Mixed Today

Rising trends were present at the start, with dealings among the liveliest in several months. Prices, at the best near mid-day, softened in numerous cases in the afternoon as volume slackened somewhat. Top gains ran to 2 points or so. Rails, steels and motors backed water and, in the final hour, prices were moderately mixed. Transfers were around 1,000,000 shares.

War news, investment demand and mild inflation sentiment again served as the principal bolstering influence. There was the usual trimming of commitments for week-end protection, however, and some selling cropped up on the theory the reaction of Tuesday hardly was sufficient technical correction of the lengthy rally.

Notwithstanding uneven tendencies toward the last, many favorites posted new peaks for 1942-43. These included Oliver Farm, Deere, Montgomery Ward, International Nickel, Air Reduction, American Can, Westinghouse, General Electric, Dow Chemical, Allied Chemical and Pepsi-Cola.

Ahead the greater part of the time were U. S. Rubber, International Harvester, Caterpillar Tractor, du Pont, Eastman Kodak, U. S. Gypsum, Sperry, Anaconda, Western Union, American Telephone, Texas Co. and Standard Oil (N.J.). Hesitancy was displayed by U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Santa Fe, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Kennecott, United Aircraft, Yellow Truck and North American.

Profit Taking in Bonds
The bond market made further progress to higher levels today but encountered modest profit taking in late dealings.

Going into the final hour gains of fractions to around a point were less numerous than during the afternoon, although gainers still were in the majority among the more active rails and industrial

more active rails and industrials. Attracting substantial bids were, among others, International Telephone 4½s and 5s, Lehigh Valley Terminal 5s, Missouri Pacific convertible 5s, New York Central 4½s, New Haven 4s, Northern Pacific 4s and 4½s, Pere Marquette 4½s, seaboard Airline 4s, Southern Pacific 4s and 4½s, Baltimore & Ohio 4s of '48, Chicago & Alton 3s and Erie 4½s and 4s.

U. S. governments maintained the firm undertone of the preceding session on the stock exchange and over the counter with some of the longer term maturities in best demand.

Interest continued in a large number of Latin-American loans. Argentine 4s, Chile 6s, Mexico assented 4s, Peru first and second 6s and Rio de Janeiro 6½s were among others moving higher.

Among forward tilters in the curb were McWilliams Dredging, Aluminum Ltd., American Cyanamid "B" and International Petroleum. Occasional declines were registered for Cities Service, Humble Oil, Niagara Hudson Power and Republic Aviation.

Martin Says New U. S. Planes Will

Far Surpass 1942

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Glenn L. Martin, new president of the Aircraft War Production Council, East Coast, Inc., and head of Glenn L.

Martin Co., Baltimore, said new planes to be delivered this year will surpass those of 1942 in "firing power and striking power, as well

Mr. Martin was elected president of the council at a meeting here to succeed Guy W. Vaughan, president of Curtiss-Wright. J. Carlton Ford is president of Fairchild.

He declared the new designs were really made on the front lines."

"Technical men on the front have brought back with them information as to the improvements needed," he continued. "They have been sitting down with our re-

Mr. Martin predicted the "percentage of victories in 1943 will be up materially."

"This means a larger number of Axis planes will fall before the guns of Allied planes—and we will use few planes per engagement and the Axis will lose more," he

The council, organized to pool ideas and knowledge, also established six committees which held their first meetings. These groups include:

clude production, engineering and standards, materials, plant design, industrial relations and public relations.

Boston Stocks				
Jan. 22				
	High	Low	Last	Prev. close
Bos & Alb	86	85	85	85 1/4
Bos Edison	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4
Bos Worcester				

Bos Elevated	85	84%	88	84%
Bos Her-Trav	14%	14%	14%	14%
B&M pr pf	11%	11	11%	11
Bos Pers Prop	11%	11%	11%	12
Copper Range	8%	8%	8%	8
E CashFuel	1%	1%	1%	98%
E Q&F pf	23%	23%	23%	23
E Q&F pr pf	49	49	49	48%
EMER 1st pf	100	88	88	88

FARMER 1st pt	100	98	98	98
Employ Org	28%	28%	28%	28%
Lamson	3%	3%	3%	3%
Mergenthaler	38%	38%	38%	38%
Narr Rac Asso	4	4	4	4
NE Tel&Tel	91%	91	91	91%
North Butte	42c	49c	40c	35c
Quincy Min	80c	80c	80c	90c
Shawmut Assoc	10	10	10	93%

Shawmut Assoc	10	10	10	9%
Terrington	30%	30%	30%	30%
Unit Shoe M	68	67%	68	68%
Unit Sh M pf	43%	43%	43%	43%
Verde Mass RR	90%	90%	90%	90%

x-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or pay-
 ing in 1943. b no regular rate. b including
 as. c Paid in 1942 on account of ac-
 cumulations. d Paid in 1942. no regular

ditions. a paid in 1947. no regular

erately ked Today

RK, Jan. 22 (AP)—Supported industrials, mainly kept recovery lights today's stock market took taking cast shadows sent climbers.

tends were present at ith dealings among the several months. Prices, near mid-day, softened cases in the afternoon slackened somewhat. ran to 2 points or so. s and motors backed in the final hour, prices rately mixed. Transfers d 1,000,000 shares.

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gave uneven tend- the last many far- d new peaks for 1942- ncluded Oliver Farn, gomery Ward, Inter- ckel, Air Reduction, n, Westinghouse, Gen- , Dow Chemical, Al- al and Pepsi-Cola.

e greater part of the . S. Rubber, Interna- ster, Caterpillar Trac- Eastman Kodak, U. S. rry, Anaconda, West- e American Tobacco, nd Standard Oil (N.J.) and Santa Fe, Pennsyl- ern Pacific, Great nebecott, United Air- w Truck and North

Taking in Bonds

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continued in a large ntin-American loans. Chile 6s, Mexico asu u first and second 6s Janeiro 6½s were moving higher.

d Williams trading in the d, American Cyana- ternational Petro- l declines were reg- ies Service, Humble udson Power and tion.

ays New Planes Will Surpass 1942

N. Y. (AP)—Glenn L. entident of the Air- uction Council, East head of Glenn L.altimore, said new elivered this year se of 1942 in "firing king power, as well

as elected president at a meeting here to V. Vaughan, presi- Wright J. Carlton ident of Fairchild plane Corp., was ident.

the new designs aded on the front ened on the front ack with them in e improvements inued. "They have own with our re- from these ideas getting the im- go into the ships." edicted the "per- ries in 1943 will y."

a larger number ill fall before the nes, and we will per engagement ill lose more," he

organized to pool ded, also estab- ittees which held es. These groups ion, engineering aterials, plant de- elations and pub-

Stocks

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
AIR	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
AMER	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
BAC	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
CAT	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
DOW	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
EAST	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
FAR	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
HUM	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
KOD	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
MAR	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
PET	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
STP	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
TRC	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
WAL	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
WES	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
YARD	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
ZEP	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds			
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)	High	Low	2:00
1 3/4's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
2 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
3 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
4 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
5 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
6 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
7 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
8 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
9 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
10 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
11 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
12 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
13 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
14 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
15 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
16 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
17 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
18 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
19 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
20 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
21 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
22 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
23 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
24 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
25 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
26 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
27 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
28 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
29 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
30 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
31 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
32 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
33 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
34 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
35 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
36 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
37 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
38 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
39 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
40 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
41 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
42 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
43 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
44 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
45 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
46 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
47 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
48 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
49 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
50 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
51 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
52 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
53 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
54 1/2's 45-44	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
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Chamber Names Paul C. Smith U. S. Outstanding Young Man

CHICAGO (AP)—Private Paul C. Smith, 34, of the U. S. Marine Corps has been designated by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce as the nation's "outstanding young man of 1942."

He is the fellow of the low rank, plain name and humble beginning who catapulted to national prominence before he was 30 as editor-in-chief and general manager of the San Francisco Chronicle and successful mediator of the San Francisco warehousemen's strike in 1938.

Mr. Smith, too, was the \$9,000 a year assistant to Elmer Davis of the Office of War Information, with a lieutenant commander's commission, who resigned late last year, remarking:

"There's nothing wrong with being a lieutenant commander except that I couldn't run a destroyer, which is what lieutenant commanders are supposed to do."

At Parris Island
Now he's taking the Marine boot training at Parris Island, S. C. He's on leave of absence from the Chronicle.

Mr. Smith himself could not appear to accept the diamond ring that came with the honor. Lieut. Col. Chester L. Fordney, Marine Corps recruiting officer in Chicago, who accepted the award for him, said Mr. Smith was one of 10 "outstanding young men" selected by "future," the junior chamber's official magazine. He was then picked for the honor by a committee of distinguished judges. The selections were announced at the "Jaycees" annual founder's day banquet.

Paul Brown, 34, coach of the Ohio State football team, last fall, his second season title, gave him a notable coaching tenure at Massillon, Ohio, high school.

Ellis G. Arnall, 35, elected last fall as the youngest Governor of Georgia ever had and who this month succeeded Eugene Talmadge at that office.

Robert K. Burns, 33, of Chicago, appointed last November as regional director for the War Labor Board with jurisdiction over seven midwest states.

Dr. Herald R. Cox, 34, principal bacteriologist of the Rocky Mountain Laboratory, Hamilton, Mont., researcher in the field of develop-

ing vaccines for typhus and Rocky Mountain spotted fever.

Theodore R. Gamble, 33, Portland, Ore., theater chain operator, appointed last June as assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, supervising war-bond field organizations in all states.

Henry J. Heinz II, 34, of Pittsburgh, Pa., President of the H. J. Heinz Company, food cannery.

George J. Newman, 34, vice-president and general manager of Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, Fort Worth, Tex., who has spent more than half his life building airplanes.

Chesley Gordon Peterson, 22, of Santaquin, Utah, youngest Lieutenant Colonel in the U. S. Army Air Force who has been in England since August, 1940, and led the first Eagle Squadron.

William M. Shepherd, 35, of Pine Bluff, Ark., President of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Story Book Record
The top winner, Mr. Smith, was born Nov. 24, 1908, in Seattle, Wash. He had to begin working his way before he finished high school at Pescadero, Calif., and from 1924 to 1928 roomed around in the investment banking business in San Francisco and New York. For another two years he was a free lance correspondent in Europe, having landed in Berlin with \$18 in 1932.

He joined the San Francisco Chronicle in March, 1933, serving as financial editor, executive editor and editor before he became editor in chief and general manager in 1937. He is unmarried, a Republican and an Episcopalian. Despite youth in 1938 he mediated settlement of the San Francisco warehousemen's strike in 12 days after it had been deadlocked for months. As a result 43,000 San Franciscans petitioned him to run for Mayor but he told them he'd rather stay in the newspaper business.

Judges who selected Mr. Smith from the 10 were Eric Johnston, President, Chamber of Commerce of the United States; William Greer, President, American Federation of Labor; Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, President, University of Chicago; Herb Griggs, Chicago attorney; and Bureau of Investigation; Durward Howes, publisher and former president of the "Jaycees"; Dale Carnegie, lecturer.

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Honored

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Harris & Ewing

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News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Army Fliers Have Women Instructors in Radio —Do Good Work Under Them

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Some of these women used to be public school teachers. Some worked in offices. One, at least, was a concert musician, and another a journalist. Now they are all filling unusual positions as civilian instructors in radio to men in the U. S. Army Air Forces here. Before the war it was difficult indeed for any woman to get a teaching position in a men's technical school. You could look in vain for a feminine name on faculty lists of such institutions. But precedent didn't deter the Army from urging women to apply for posts as teachers of the soldiers who must learn to transmit and receive radio code messages and handle equipment. The Army actually went out of its way to find women for this work, because it wanted instructors who wouldn't be called away by the draft, as men instructors may be. That's why it proceeded to put to work at once a few women who came with advanced technical knowledge, and sent other likely applicants with no knowledge of radio off to St. Louis University for 12 weeks of intensive training as instructors.

No Question About It

Has the plan worked? Can women teach this subject as well as men? The answer, judging by the attitude of officers in the school here, is an emphatic yes. The officers accept the women teachers as a matter of course. In fact, these experienced Army men seem surprised if you raise the question of whether women are as capable as men in these technical posts.

"It isn't a question of sex," they say. "A soldier learns just as well

from a woman as from a man if she knows her subject, and our women teachers do."

Discipline? No, the women have no special problems. Do the soldiers really like women instructors? Why, yes—after all, they had women teachers in high school. These soldiers are here to learn, and if a woman can teach them, what difference does it make to them whether it is a masculine or a feminine instructor?

But do women master technical subjects such as radio as well as men? This question apparently seemed just a little foolish to M. C. Dean, engineer on leave from a large electric company to recruit both men and women for training as teachers in this school. Experience he has had in this office, he said, has shown him that almost any woman with a good general education, common sense, and the ability to teach can master enough knowledge of radio theory and practice in 12 weeks' intensive study to be a good teacher.

About 200 women are now in training in this school. Graduates fill teaching posts not only in the Chicago units but in other Army Air Forces schools. So far, more men have been trained than women, but the proportion is likely to be reversed as time goes on, Mr. Dean thinks.

In one of the first groups completing the course at St. Louis was Mrs. Milan V. Ayres, graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, class of 1898, and author of "The Mathematics of Installments."

Another woman with valuable experience, now completing her St. Louis training, is Mrs. A. F. Thompson. A newspaper woman, she married an engineer and during World War I drove a tractor on her husband's farm. Later, when commercial radio opened up a new

field, she got into it, and did all sorts of jobs around the studio. Finally she came to specialize in script writing, and recently has acted a part in her own serial. But many of the prospective teachers have no special radio background. More typical of the group is Miss Esther Wiseheart, who came from an elementary school classroom, where she taught for four years. Miss Wiseheart found the St. Louis course stiff but excellent. She told interviewers proudly that now she can explain such points as "why the interelectrode capacitance causes inductive feed-back to the grid of the pentode" without blinking an eye.

Wide Pay Range

When the women get their diplomas, they start teaching as junior instructors. Pay begins at \$1,260 a year while the student is being trained, rises to \$2,000 when she starts teaching, and can go up as high as \$4,600 a year, although this is exceptional. Average is said to be about \$2,600. Pay for men and women instructors is the same.

Mr. Dean, who recommends applicants for training, says he regards age as no barrier to success in the work. He considers women from 20 to 60 years of age as likely applicants. He believes women who take this training will find opportunities to continue in their new vocation after the war, for he anticipates great commercial expansion in electronics. If women failed to find such opportunities in the past, he says, it is largely because they did not train for them and go out after them. NBC did not hesitate to hire a woman engineer, he said, even before the war. "Why should opportunities in this field not increase?" he demands.



Army Air Forces Technical Training Command
Miss Esther Wiseheart, one of the 27 women instructors at the Army Air Forces technical schools in Chicago, with four interested students. The boys say they learn just as well from a woman as they do from a man, as long as she knows her subject.

War Teaching Lessons, Says Mrs. Bethune

"Women and the World We Want"—No. 6

Editor's Note: For many years the name of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune has been synonymous with ideas of education and social progress for members of the Negro race in America. She is President of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.; President of the National Council of Negro Women, and represents Negroes in the National Youth Administration. She writes the following article with special reference to the problems of the postwar world as they relate to this group of American citizens.

By Mary McLeod Bethune
President, National Council of Negro Women and of Bethune-Cookman College
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Wars are despicable things! How much better off civilization and the world would be if we could forever remove the causes of war! But when war is forced upon us, as this present global conflict has been by the butchers of hate and conquest and the protagonists of race superiority, we must fight. And we must fight not only to win, but to bring about a better world afterward.

This war, more than any other in history, is teaching us that lesson. Men are seeing more clearly today than ever before that out of this war—the last one, we hope—must come a broader consciousness, respect, and security for the common man.

New Values Result
A new sense of values is resulting from our experience in this war. The dependency of the outcome upon the efforts of the lowly Chinese coolie, upon the African native, upon the Russian peasant, upon our own laboring men and women in the factories, the mines and upon the farms, is being demonstrated in unmistakable fashion. No one nation, no one race, no one class of people can win this war alone.

Even the domestic servant, hitherto held in lowly regard, finds her

position has become increasingly important in making available to war industry and other war duties the services of other women. She is an indispensable cog in the winning of the war. This group has now assumed a recognized position of importance.

But this importance must not be simply "for the duration." It must not be short-lived if the full attainment of our war aims is to be realized in the peace to follow. Both the domestic worker and the employer must give continuing credit to the increased dignity that this important work deserves. Domestic workers must see not the menial character of their labors, but must seek to make themselves as proficient as artists through training, industry and conscientiousness. Employers must realize that their domestic servants are human beings, whose feelings run the full gamut of all the emotions, who have lives of their own they must live, and whose health, morals and economic welfare are important considerations in the homes they serve.

There are indications today that this need is being realized. Already the demand has received new impetus, supported by the Administration, for a broadening of the scope of social and economic security to include domestic workers. There are, of course, some who say that this is no time to consider social and economic improvements, that we have a war to win. Many of these same persons said, before Pearl Harbor, that it was foolish to prepare for what proved inevitable. And so, the movement to broaden the base of the Social Security Act moves on apace.

In the thick of this movement, and with an eye on the future, is the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Only recently it has begun the organization of unions of domestic workers to make possible the standardization of wages and hours. Two such unions are now in existence, one in Baltimore, Maryland, and one in Washington,

D. C. The effort has received the understanding support of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who ranks at the very top in her interest in her country, in human welfare, and in women.

Beyond these very concrete moves, there must be, in addition, a planning for the life of the domestic worker outside of her working hours. Domestic workers must no longer be submerged in the routine of their employer's household. Like all human beings, they are entitled to leisure hours, to proper leisure activity, to wholesome living conditions, and to proper health safeguards.

I have pointed to the domestics only as an example because of the lowly position to which they have been assigned in our American economic scale. These same aims must be achieved for all mankind—for the common man of all races and nations, as an accomplishment of this war.

Much of this job, and similar service to the welfare of the community, will fall on the shoulders of our women. They will be ready to assume the task.

Social Consciousness Grows
Through their experiences in this war, in military service, in civilian defense, in war production work, and in increased family and community responsibilities which have fallen upon them with their men away, women are being fitted for the task before them.

Yes, wars are despicable things. The price we pay for victory in blood and tears, in time and energy and life, is high. Yet this price we willingly pay—but not for just an empty military victory. We are entitled to more, and we must get more.

I believe from this one we will, for undoubtedly, as a result of it, women will bring a keener sense of justice and equality into the whole fiber of life through their more active participation in every phase of it.

Sixty of 30 articles

Argentine Issues With London Clarified by Exchange of Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The recent crisp and tart exchange of communications between the British and Argentine Foreign Ministries is seen here as clarifying two points:

1. It is a denial of the oft-repeated assertion, originating with Argentine Government as well as Axis agents, that the British are not acting fully and enthusiastically in line with the North American attitude toward Argentina.
2. It shows that those responsible for Argentine neutrality policy are set in their international outlook.

This has been no "storm in a teacup" episode as has been suggested—even by responsible Allied quarters, though these may have had diplomatic reasons for so doing. There is no blinking at the fact that there has been greatly increased distrust between the Castillo Government in Buenos Aires and the Allied diplomatic missions, especially those of the United States and Great Britain.

This, of course, is no fault of Ambassadors such as Norman Armour and Sir David Kelly, the latter now on a consultation visit to London. The differences are deep and moral, transcending all personalities.

The diplomatic episode between the British and Argentine Governments is worth recalling. A London financial journal, which often prints paid statements of South American governments, felt it incumbent upon itself to express views that were detrimental to the common Anglo-American cause.

It may have been only a coincidence, but one of these viewpoints—suggesting that the British Government is in full sympathy with the Argentine policy of neutrality—was quickly reproduced in an official publication of the Foreign Ministry in Buenos Aires. The propaganda value of this to the Castillo regime and the corresponding embarrassment to the British authorities can be imagined.

That was only the beginning of the matter. This kind of propaganda had been going on for some time—veiled and subtle suggestions that Britain was encouraging the Argentine attitude. It was the kind

of material that Axis agents revel in. There is no doubt that scores—perhaps hundreds of thousands—throughout South America have been under the impression that Great Britain and the United States were divided in their attitude to and dealings with the Casa Rosada in Buenos Aires.

The reprinted article in the Argentine Foreign Ministry's bulletin gave the British Government the opportunity it had probably been waiting for. It issued a communiqué under the signature of Anthony Eden, denying support for Argentina's "prudent neutrality."

The State Department in Washington issued a statement backing up the British official attitude. It was then the trouble began. All Argentine newspapers and information bureaus received a notification from the secret police department that neither the British nor the American statement was to be published. It was an amazing situation. The Argentine Government was to use the traditional description, in friendly relations with the British Government, yet it was forbidding the publication of an official communiqué by the London Ministry.

Such an order, when and where friendly relations exist between two governments, must be almost without precedent, and, obviously, it could only be a starting point for the creation of a situation that would be deplored and probably discontinued by the Argentine people.

The Foreign Minister, Dr. Enrique Ruiz Guinard, must have realized this. He was probably made aware of the seriousness with which the issue was judged in London. The local censorship, finally, was withdrawn, but not until a communiqué had been issued by the Argentine Government which tried to explain away the mistake. As it was, some apparently deliberate confusion was created, so that the Argentine statement received preferential publication and display.

The tenor of the Argentine reply was considered unfortunate and few believe it can make for improved relationships between that country and Britain and with all the United Nations.

'Seeds of Victory' Distributed For United Nations Gardens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—Springtime Victory Gardens will be sprouting in British, Russian, Chinese and other United Nations soil this year from 500,000,000 seeds now being dispatched to these countries by the United States Food Distribution Administration and the British, Russian, Chinese and other war relief societies here.

With the United Nations counting heavily on such gardens to alleviate food shortages all across the map, housewives and children will be running furrows and dropping "American-grown" "seeds of victory" in British parks and castle moats, in once-ravaged Russian farmlands and even in shell craters, when spring rolls around.

The Food Distribution Administration is supplying the bulk of the seeds, but is assisted by the relief societies. The British War Relief Society, having fashioned a kit containing sufficient seeds for vegetables for a family of five for an entire year, has prepared 125,000 of these and sent half the number already to the British Isles, where they will be distributed through the National Allotments Association.

One million families awaited themselves of this service last year, and the aim is to double the total this Spring. The kits cost the donor \$1 and include 17 packets with 11 kinds of vegetables such as turnips, onions, beets, beans, carrots and parsnips—those readily stored against the winter.

More than 1,000,000 pounds of seeds are being dispatched to the U. S. S. R. by the Russian War Relief Society. Farm crews will plant these seeds on soil once trod by German invaders and in plots around newly established factories "beyond the Urals." One midwestern seed dealer donated 5,000 pounds of tomato seeds.

Chinese families, too, will be assisted by money sent from United China Relief headquarters for purchase of seeds in that country.

The United States Department of Agriculture said Americans needn't fear that this heavy outgo will jeopardize American victory gardens. There are still sufficient seeds at home to promote a domestic Victory Garden plan calling for garden plots on the nation's 6,000,000 farms and in 12,000,000 backyards in cities, towns and villages.

New Medical Care Insurance Group Announced by New York Doctors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—A voluntary medical care insurance plan participated in by more than 2,500 doctors who represent practically every hospital in the metropolitan area and range all fields of medicine and surgery was announced by the Group Health Co-operative, a nonprofit medical service corporation with headquarters here.

Widow Carlton, executive director of the new organization, said that all medical and surgical care would be available, either in or outside of hospitals, at a cost of about 2 1/2 cents a day or 80 cents a month for a single person, \$1.50 for a couple, or \$2 for a family. Area of the undertaking is the 10 southern counties of New York State—New York, Kings, Queens, Bronx, Richmond, Westchester, Nassau, Suffolk, Putnam and Rockland.

The plan is available to any resident under 65 years of age who belongs to an organized group, such as a union, fraternal or co-operative organization, 75 per cent of whose members desire to join. Payment can be made through pay-roll deduction. This is somewhat similar to the system devised for group life insurance.

Mr. Carlton said the system was distinctive because it provided for both hospital and home care and because it marked the first joint effort of organized and unorganized doctors and laymen to work together in such a plan—the board of directors of the organization being evenly divided in this respect.

Mr. Carlton reported that the plan, aimed at middle-income families, has been endorsed by medical societies in New York, Kings and Queens Counties after more than a year's study. Subscribers can choose their physicians, he added.

There is no cash ceiling on the amount of services rendered by the organization when a subscriber's income doesn't exceed \$1,800 for a single person, \$2,500 for a married couple, or \$3,000 for a family, if an enrolled doctor is used. Higher income subscribers, however, receive specified credits on their bills for the different categories of services.

**Special Peace-Study Groups Planned
For Women's G. O. P. Clubs' Federation**
CHICAGO, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Advisory Board of the National Federation of Women's Republican Clubs proposed yesterday that the Federation's 3,600 clubs in 39 states initiate a program of studying peace proposals and potential problems of the postwar period.

The Board, meeting in executive session, announced it would advocate to the Federation's member clubs the establishment of special committees to conduct such studies. The time for the initiation and the scope of the study will be left to individual clubs.

Asserting that the proposal is only one of the features of the

Mary Lewis Proves Simple Frocks Are Smart

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

It was fun to see an array of Sears Roebuck Catalogue fashions without having to thumb through the pages. Mary Lewis, fashion authority and stylist, presented this cheery spring fashion show at the Waldorf-Astoria and proved again that clothes straight from a catalogue can possess all the charm, fashion interest, and much of the distinction usually looked for only in merchandise of a much higher price range. The prices certainly held an appeal for the purse of today.

With a fine democratic flourish, Sears chose to call the show "Meet the People," and, as might be expected, "we" were all there. The first group of fashions showed us at work—where else would we be found first today? The models were a defense worker from the Brewster Aeronautical Company, a New

York City Air-Raid Warden, a 4-H Farm Girl from New Jersey wearing blue jeans and flourishing a wicked pitchfork, and a Red Cross Worker, whose son is on Guadalcanal with the Marines. Each one had turned the pages of the catalogue and found her own particular kind of work clothes.

Of course, the children were there. Six little redheads with a dash of freckles thrown in, modeled like veterans, showing pinafores, sailor suits, jumpers and teen-age dresses to delight the heart of any busy mother.

K. P. Cottons for the home-front brigade proved that you could wield the mop and the broom, and still hold your own with fashion in striped or checked play suits. Who wouldn't like the free and easy swing of a Kerrybrook classic—that regulation golf dress that some 50,000 canny purchasers made their own when it was first introduced last summer?

Suits, of course. They might be the choice of those Navy wives, as the program suggested, or the choice dictated by just plain common sense in the rest of us who know a good thing when we see it. Two suits that were amazing at their scant price were hound's tooth check twined in powder blue and white, and a Shamokin tweed—a herringbone design of beige, tan and turquoise to delight the eye. A Botany all wool flannel suit in a soft tone of gray did everything for its golden blonde wearer that a suit might be expected to do, and while it was slim and conformed to regulations, a couple of deep

front pleats in the skirt made it comfortably kickable.

Not to forget the Army wives. Sears proposed several colorful prints of crush-resistant Cruiseline in the market. These were worn beneath some of the very stars of the show—a trio of velvet coats. One was a honey-belt of the polo variety whose belt, however, didn't gather in quite so much fullness at the back of the coat as the eye is accustomed to seeing. Another was a vivid red fleece in boyish overcoat cut; while the third, a beige Birdseye tweed was one of those long, slim-lined belted coats that go everywhere.

Checks and double-checks for the Junior Miss, planned for today's young war brides, swung jauntily through the crowd, fashioned into pretty piecrust pinafores. When the kitchen is chilly, they can be worn with crisp organdy gimpes—but when the oven's going full tilt they are quite as lovely and twice as comfortable with only their rick-rack edged ruffles running over the shoulders for sleeves. Pink chambray, be-ruffled gingham, and a Victory apron—these indicated the mood of the "Doughgirls" who go into the kitchen for the first time in their lives to keep house for their brand new husbands. But the mood of the clothes, when we "Meet the People" from the Sears Roebuck Catalogue, reveals the unerring taste and styling of Mary Lewis, who knows the secret of making simple clothes smart.

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Yams and Sweet Potatoes Are Interchangeable and Adaptable

By Fredrika Borchard

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The sweet potato, which the Incas, the Aztecs and the Mayas cultivated for many centuries before the advent of the white man, is indigenous to North, South and Central America. Here in North America, we have used the tuber freely as a vegetable, but it remained for our Southern neighbors to teach us its true adaptability.

Sweet potatoes and yams, while different in flavor and texture, are interchangeable. It must be remembered, however, that the yam is sweeter and more moist, while the sweet potato has a dry and mealy character. For baking whole, nothing is better than the yam, which is so rich and sweet that its syrupy juice actually oozes through the skin, and during the latter half of the baking process the enticing aroma of browning sugar fills the air. The firmer texture and less pronounced flavor of the sweet potato make it more desirable for meat dishes.

There are so very many things that you can do with yams and sweet potatoes. You can make them

into candy... into wartime candy, sweet, nourishing, satisfying, costing practically nothing. Just put a hot-boiled sweet potato through the ricer, mix it with as much honey as it will absorb, and allow it to cool. Mold it into small balls with a tiny core of peanut butter or prune jam for each ball, roll in grated chocolate or cocoa, coconut or chopped peanuts, and keep cool until wanted.

Or you can make sweet potato soup, a rich golden creamy soup that tastes wonderfully good on a cold day. Just peel the potatoes and cut them in small chunks. Cook until tender in just enough salted water to cover. Put the potatoes through a sieve, and add to the water in which they were cooked. Season with salt, celery salt, onion juice, ginger and white pepper. Thicken if necessary. Add a lump of margarine or other shortening, and as much evaporated milk as your needs dictate. Sprinkle with crumbled crisp bacon or with shredded ham.

Very new, a substitute for the more expensive chocolate brownies, are the rich and delicious.

Sweet Potato Fudge Squares
1 cup mashed sweet potatoes
1 cup general purpose flour, sifted before measuring
4 teaspoons baking powder
3/4 cup tightly packed brown sugar
3/4 cup margarine
1/4 cup evaporated milk
2 squares melted chocolate
1/2 cup broken nut meats
1 egg, separated
cinnamon, ginger, cloves, nutmeg
or mace optional
Cream sugar and margarine until

light and fluffy, add yolk and potatoes, and mix thoroughly. Stir in the melted chocolate, using milk to rinse out pan in which it was melted. Sift flour and baking powder and add to mixture, alternating it with the chocolate-rinsed milk.

Add spices (if used at all) to taste. Mix in nuts, and last of all, fold in whites beaten stiff with salt. Bake in a well-buttered tin, and cut into squares while still warm. Frost if you must, but they are at their best, I think, served plain.

Very inexpensive, very tasty, but of a fine and delicate texture, are these

Sweet Potato Waffles
1 cup mashed, boiled or baked sweet potatoes
1/4 cup all purpose flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 tablespoon white or brown sugar
1 egg, separated
1 cup milk
4 tablespoons margarine or other shortening
salt to taste

Beat sugar and margarine until creamy, add egg yolk and beat again. Add potato, then alternately flour and milk, stirring after each addition. Fold in egg whites beaten stiff with salt. Grated lemon peel is optional. So is nutmeg or ginger. Bake in heated waffle iron until well-browned and serve hot, dusted with cinnamon and ginger, as an accompaniment to roast or fowl. Or omit cinnamon and ginger and top with generous portions of creamed fish or fowl. Or double amount of sugar in batter (or add orange marmalade) and serve as dessert with honey or jam or syrup or preserves.

So old as to be almost forgotten.

Boston Olympics Ready For Series With Rovers

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A double victory over the second-place New York Rovers is the ambitious aim of the Boston Olympics this week end, as the two clubs engage in a two-game series at Boston Garden tomorrow and Sunday nights.

At present the Rovers are five points ahead of the 'Pics, who are two positions down in fourth place and just one point behind the Philadelphia Falcons. The chance for Boston's moving upward in the league standings are considered better than those of the Falcons, who meet the league-leading Coast Guard Cutters twice in Baltimore this week end.

Frank Leahy Is Still in Favor Of T Formation

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Jan. 22 (P)—All the recent lickings suffered by teams using the "T" formation haven't soured Frank Leahy, the Notre Dame football coach, on the tricky, fast-moving style of play.

Fans still were talking about the amazing upsets scored when Washington beat the Chicago Bears, past masters of the "T," and when teams using the touted offense went down to defeat in both the Orange and Rose Bowls.

But viewing the scene from his Miami Beach cottage, Leahy refused to become discouraged about the system now used at Notre Dame.

"Like anything else, it will work if you have the proper material for it," he said. "In this case, the material is fast-breaking backs and good blocking."

"But there is no perfect formation in modern football. No system will work Saturday after Saturday. In fact, the day when a major team comes through a season undefeated is just about over."

The public, said Leahy, is demanding hard schedules and more evenly matched teams, and colleges are responding. All this means more exciting games—and more trouble for coaches.

"We installed the 'T' at Notre Dame because our material seemed ideal for it," he explained. "Angelo Bertelli, the backbone of the squad, was an expert ball carrier, and could pass, yet he wasn't a fast runner. But we had fast backs to carry the ball—Dippy Evans, Jerry Cowing and Creighton Miller. Material like that practically dictated the 'T.' It was hard, changing over, but we were satisfied."

Leahy doesn't think Alabama's 37-21 defeat of Boston College in the Orange Bowl repudiated the "T," which was Boston's ace gun. It worked for the Eagles to throw Alabama behind 14 points in the first few minutes. Alabama simply had a better passing game and capitalized on it.

And in the Georgia-UCLA game at Pasadena—UCLA had the "T," but Georgia had Sinkwich.

Incidentally, Leahy thinks the 1943 season, despite the war, will be tops.

"We'll see new teams in the spotlight and new stars on the field," he predicted. "Teams will be more evenly matched and there'll be lots of surprises and upsets."

Rickey Saw Newsom

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (P)—Buck Newsom, the loquacious pitcher, gave Branch Rickey a "pleasant surprise" when he showed up in New York last Sunday to see the President of the Brooklyn Dodgers, Rickey said yesterday.

Inspecting His New Jersey



Olympics' Coach and Newcomer

Hago Harrington, pilot of the Boston Olympics, left, is shown here giving a jersey to his new defenseman, Don Nichols of Calumet, Mich. Don is the boy who was sent here by the Bruins' former hero, Eddie Shore, who now manages the Buffalo club in the American Hockey League. Nichols is expected to bolster the Olympics at the blue line.

Wade May Skate For 'Pics Again

Tall Jake Wade, Peterboro, Ont., wing who played for the Boston Olympics last season and who is now in the Canadian Army, is said to be coming to Boston on a two-weeks' furlough shortly. If the rumor is true, it is likely that lanky Jake will see service in a few games for the Olympics while here.

Hub Notes

Silver Skates Derby

Boston's eighth annual Silver Skates Derby is scheduled for Sunday afternoon at the Boston Garden, and promises to be the most colorful in the history of the event. Internationally known stars, together with more than 400 speed skaters from five New England states, will produce about four hours of solid entertainment. Top honors will be shared by Adele Inge, Ted Meza and Ed Scholten, plus 13-year-old Jane Weiss of Walpole and nine-year-old Sandee Weille of Brookline.

The backbone of the program, of course, will be the speed skating. Entries range from youngsters barely able to get around on runners, to what might be termed senior veterans. The baby of the Derby is Barbara Ann Hall, a three-year-old from Providence.

A series between the Braves and Dodgers will be more attractive than ever next summer, now that Branch Rickey has signed both Paul Waner and Johnny Cooney to players' contracts. And because these men were very popular here, there may be just as many local fans rooting for them to hit, as will be rooting for the Braves' pitchers to stop them.

Despite the fact that Northeastern U. is right next door to the Boston Y. M. C. A., the Huskies are counting on good train connections to give them a full team in the annual "Y" indoor track meet tomorrow night. Coach Jerry Tatton is taking his freshmen to Exeter, N. H., tomorrow afternoon to run against Exeter Academy, and many of these same fresh will join the varsity for the "Y" meet, if they can get back in time.

Rangy Frank McElyea of Caml, Ill., who joined the Braves last season as a first baseman and outfielder after a minor league career with the Hartford and Evansville clubs, is now a private in the Army at Fort Sheridan, Ill. Also in the same outfit is Ervin Dusak, St. Louis Cardinal outfielder whose home is in Chicago. McElyea also starred as a pro basketball player with the New York Shamrocks.

Briefs . . . Springfield College visits Northeastern for a basketball game this evening. Tomorrow night the Husky varsity and junior varsity go up to Worcester for dates on the court with Worcester P. I. . . Newton high defeated Medford in track yesterday, 56-21. . . Joe Cronin will be disappointed at the loss of Paul Campbell, his young all-around handy man. Paul was in line to succeed Dom Di Maggio at center field at Fenway Park next season.

Speaking of center fielders, Charley Workman may be the boy to play that spot for the Braves in '43. Laboring under Larry Gilbert at Nashville last year, Workman batted .327 in 150 ball games, ranking third among Southern Association regulars. . . Exceeding their record of two points a minute, the Rhode Island State basketball team has amassed a total of 679 points in the first eight games of its schedule. This is a remarkable single-game average of 85. At the same time, however, their opponents have tallied 469 points, emphasizing how the Rams ignore the defense to stress the offense.

Breaking the Ice

By Campbell

Harrington Names His Club

It has always been generally accepted that Canadian boys make better hockey players than Americans, chiefly because they have more ice throughout the winter and because they start skating almost as soon as they begin to walk.

But there is one fellow who has faith in the ability of American boys to play hockey, and he believes that the boys on this side of the border could give the Canadians an interesting 60 minutes if enough of them could be gotten together on one team. He is Coach Hago Harrington of the Boston Olympics, who himself is American-born and who was an outstanding hockey player for 12 years.

"I can name you a club which could have been played together five or six years ago and which would have been able to step right into the Montreal Senior Group and lead the league. In fact it would have given any of the amateur clubs of the time in Canada a real run for the Allan Cup," Hago declared in all seriousness.

Cream of Talent

The Melrose, Mass., resident then proceeded to rattle off a list of names that read like the cream of amateur hockey in these parts. He limited his selections to boys who have played for his club, the Boston Olympics, thus ruling out such stars as George Owen of Harvard and Myles Lane of Dartmouth, and he also limited it to a period in which all could possibly have played together.

"On the first line I would have Ding Palmer, Frankie Spain, and Paul Guibord; on the second I would put Fishy Dumond, George Ford, and Junie Stubbs; and on the third I would group Johnny Garrison, Buddy Foster, and Gerry Desrosiers. For a defense I would name Bill Spaine, Cliff Thompson, Ty Anderson, and Al Yourkewicz, and in goal I would put Vic Polich."

Eyebrow Raising

Some of his selections might cause eyebrow-raising among the long-memoried followers of amateur hockey, but by and large it is a team which would give a good account of itself in almost any company.

Hago's comments on his various teams in the six years he has been at the helm of the Olympics were worth recording. Interestingly enough, he considers the club which started the Eastern League season a year ago the best he's had.

In Uncle Sam's League



Frank "Shanty" Hogan

This former Boston Braves and New York Giants catcher, who admits he rarely awakened before 10 a. m. while a ball player, now gets up at 5 a. m. He is a ship rigger with the new Bethlehem ship-building corporation at Hingham, Mass. Shanty says that the nicest thing about working in a shipyard is that "you never get fined."

Dodgers Undertake Mass Production of Players

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (P)—A system for mass production of ball players will be undertaken by the Brooklyn Dodgers this year in spite of the war—and George Sisler, one of baseball's great all-time first basemen, is to be a kingpin in the setup.

Branch Rickey, President of the Dodgers, explained the plan yesterday at a press conference and said that Sisler, who is commissioner of the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress, would become a Brooklyn scout to lead the search for talent among the sandlotters.

The plan calls for conducting camps and baseball schools throughout the country in a manner similar to the program Rickey installed with great success for the St. Louis Cardinals.

"It is absolutely opposed to the process of reducing scouting staffs which most clubs are doing," he elaborated, "although it is understandable why clubs which have confined their scouting to the minor leagues would need fewer scouts now. There will be fewer minor leagues."

"We are going into what might be termed the field of free agency scouting. We hope to find some good prospects among the 16 and 17 year olds."

"We are, in effect, hoping that the war is over in two years. If it is, this is a corking good program. If the war lasts three years, then maybe we are throwing away a year of scouting."

But I believe in mass production of ball players. Why, in the past I looked at as many as 3,500 young players in one year."

Rickey said he expected to have nine full-time scouts, with Ted McGraw in charge of watching the minor leagues as he was when Larry MacPhail was President of the Dodgers.

Besides McGraw and Sisler the staff will include Bob Finch and Wid Matthews, who were scouts for the Cardinals under Rickey; Fresno Thompson, Tom Gronowade, Tom Downey, Justin Fitzgerald and Dick Fisher.

Sisler, while commissioner of the semi-pros, has resided in St. Louis, where he is a partner in a printing business. He was a baseball star at the University of Michigan when Rickey coached there and he subsequently joined the St. Louis Browns when Rickey managed that club.

He became a star first baseman, the American League's most valuable player in 1922, managed the Browns for three years, and in 1939 was elected to baseball's Hall of Fame.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 21

East

St. Vincent 55, California, Pa. T. 40.

Newark U. 48, Montclair T. 47 (over-

time).

Panzer 53, Drew U. 43.

Southwest

Kentucky Wesleyan 41, Georgetown Ky. College 30.

College of Charleston 41, Erskine 31.

Midwest

Oklahoma 69, Wichita U. 39.

Olahe, Kan. Naval Base 51, Nebraska 37.

Creighton 40, Drake 31.

Michigan 51, Romulus Army Air Base 21.

Marquette 61, Denison 48.

Youngstown 50, Bowling Green 33.

Kent State 59, John Carroll 57 (over-

time).

Southwest Mo. T. 57, Missouri Mines 22.

Indiana State 46, Central Ind. Normal 38.

Michigan Normal 51, Hillsdale 40.

Deerborn Naval Base 56, Lawrence Tech 50.

Central 42, Missouri Valley 34.

McAlester 46, St. John's 31.

Bethany, Kan. 50, College of Emporia 24.

Baker U. 52, Ottawa, Kan., 38.

Southwest

North Texas State 52, Stephen F. Austin 40.

East Central Okla. State 55, Central State 37.

South Okla. State 42, Norman Naval Base 31.

West

New Mexico Mines 36, Highlands U. 35.

North Montana 44, Montana Normal 27.

Alameda Normal 42, College of Pacific 39.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (P)—Ohio State University is starting a course in "sports appreciation." . . . Preliminary requirement probably is a pocketbook full of the stuff that buys \$3.30 tickets for football games. . . . Jimmy Conzelmann disclosed the secret of his oratorical success to Vern Miller, the former Harvard tackle, the other day. He modeled his speeches after Bon Benichley's.

Branch Rickey says he'd be willing to give a lifetime pass to Ebbets Field to anyone who'd come up with an acceptable emblem symbolizing "Dodgers" that could be worn on Brooklyn uniforms and used in the ads. . . . What he'd like is something like those cocky red birds the Cardinals use.

Bobo Newsom turned up at the Dodgers' offices the other day, weighing only 224 pounds, and convinced Boss-man Rickey that he's still a pitcher and not just trading material. . . . It didn't do the Texas Christian U. basketballers a bit of good when they came out for a game in the Texas Aggies' gym wearing ear muffs. They tossed them aside after the first few minutes and lost the game anyway.

Pointing out that the Athletics will have a pretty fair place to train this spring, B. Yetter of Wilmington, Del., and Duke U. reports that his home town had three championship teams last year—the pro football Clippers, Blue Bombers in pro basketball, and the Blue Rocks in baseball. . . . Mac McGrath of Brooklyn claims that Bear Mountain, famed for its toboggan and ski slides, will be the place for the Dodgers to practice for a bigger slide than they took last season.

When Lieut. Hank Greenberg visited the Waco, Texas, Army Flying School recently, he got a big hand from his old American League friends, Sid Hudson of the Senators, Bruce Campbell, once a Tiger with Hank, Buster Mills of the Indians, and Hoot Evers, who tried out with Detroit last spring. . . . Chief Petty Officer Lou Di Filippo, former Fordham and Giants' footballer, has been assigned to the Bronx again. He'll be

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and resetting. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled, The undersigned citizen of Wellesley, Mass., respectfully petitions for the passage of the accompanying bill and/or for the resolution to authorize the Babbitt Institute to confer the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Master of Business Administration.

Signed: Carl D. Smith, President of Babbitt Institute.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Jewelry, Solid Silverware in any condition. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

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GRAND PIANO WANTED. Oriental Rugs, Dining Rm. Set, App. 3700 (Mass.).

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We carry Sunshine Wheat Toast, 21c pkg. Burnett's Vanilla, 35c Wright's Silver Cream, 27c

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MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG

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MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON

(Continued)

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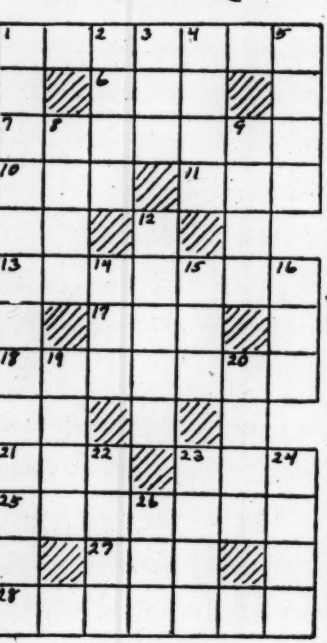
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THAN WHEN
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CANNEDSUMMER BEGAN ON DEC. 22
FOR OUR ARMED FORCES IN
AUSTRALIA, NEW GUINEA AND
OTHER WAR AREAS SOUTH OF
THE EQUATOR. H. PARRISDaily
QuotationIN great extremi-
ties wisdom is born.
—CHINESE PROVERB

Editing Manuscripts

Meets With Objections

Most authors object to the
"editing" of their manuscripts, de-
spite the surprising blunders made
by some of them. When a writer is
accessible the usual plan is to
mark the "bad breaks" on the
proof slips and send them to him,
with a polite note requesting a
correction; but when a house is
getting out a book in a hurry or
when the author is abroad, this is
often not feasible. On one occasion
the proofs of a well-known novel
were being edited. The authoress
was away on a visit to Mexico, and
had left strict orders to "follow
copy even if it goes out of the
window." In one of the early chap-
ters the hero was shaving himself
after a long hunting trip, and was
half through when interrupted by
the sudden arrival of the villain.
A stormy scene followed, and even-
tually all mentioned in the scene
adjourned to a fashionable ball.
The authoress evidently had for-
gotten that her man was still half-
shaved.Writers often locate well-
known streets, parks, art galleries
and monuments in the wrong
cities, and they make the sun rise
and set at all points of the com-
pass. One book was delayed a
whole season because the author
located the Windward Islands off
the coast of South Carolina and
then journeyed to Singapore before
anybody discovered the mistake.

Crossword Quiz

Across
1—The neck draw would be used in what sport?
2—Howling implement?
3—With what sport is deadwood associated?
10—What is an addition to a house at right angles with main structure?
11—What is a long-tailed South American monkey?
12—Snuffers trim and hold charred wick of what (pl.)?
17—To be indebted to.
18—If you were like Greta, would you be patient, peevish, or panicky?
21—Bright taste.
23—What is a lubberly person called?
25—What is used by an artist for mixing and holding colors?
27—High in pitch.
29—What is first name of Mr. Swing, radio news commentator?
Down
1—What is name of a river and also a department of France?
2—Jane Cowles gained fame as actress under what name?
3—What is nickname for Harry?
4—What Greek goddess was identified with the Roman Discordia?
5—One who practices yoga is what?
6—What is first name of Mme. Samardoff, famous pianist?
8—What is a wheel is what?
9—What was first name of England's famous painter of animals?
13—In baseball, catcher wears what reversed?
14—Negative.
15—Who was given the sobriquet of "Light-Horse Harry"?
16—To place.
19—Where are the Sulaiman Mountains?
20—What is a climbing iron?
22—Would you wear, ride, or play an oboe?
23—Man's name.
24—What is a vendetta?
26—Shade tree.
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)Did You
Ever WonderHow Frozen Plumbing May Be
Thawed by Electricity?Severe winter weather may
freeze water pipes under ground.
If this occurs, it is possible to
thaw the pipe by attaching a wire
at the stop box or cut-off valve
on the line between the street main
and your home and another wire
at the meter where the pipe enters
the house. The section of pipe be-
tween the two connections may be
heated by running a current
through the circuit of which it
forms a part.Ordinary house current, how-
ever, will not do the trick. To thaw
the pipe, a current of low voltage
and high amperage is needed. This
can be obtained through the use
of suitable transformers on a high
voltage line, or current of the re-
quired characteristics may be pro-
duced by the gasoline-motor-pow-
ered portable welding machine.In the opinion of many, it beats
the old method of digging down to
the pipe all along its path and
thawing it out with a blow-torch.How Wire Is Used to Make Minute
Holes in Glass Rayon Spinnerets?Rayon, in the liquid state, is
formed into filaments or tiny
threads by being squirted into a
hardening chemical bath through
very tiny holes in a fitting known
as a "spinneret."A method has been devised of
making the spinneret of glass by
casting the glass around slender
threads of a special iron and nickel
alloy.The wire filaments are removed
from the glass spinneret by dis-
solving them out with acid, leaving
holes of the proper size and shape
for rayon spinning.How the Right Whale Got Its
Name?The right whale, a source of
whalebone, got its name (accord-
ing to whalers) because it was con-
sidered by them to be the right
species to pursue. However, it is
more probable that its name was
meant to designate it as the true
or typical whale. W. P. Keasbey

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller



In Lighter Vein

A New Angle on Snow

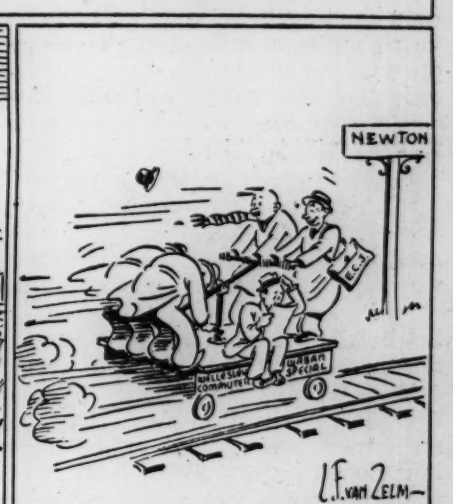
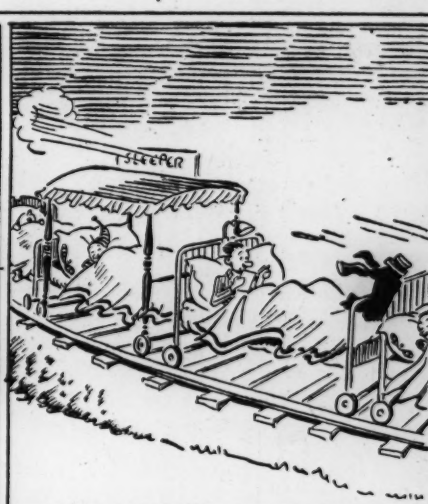
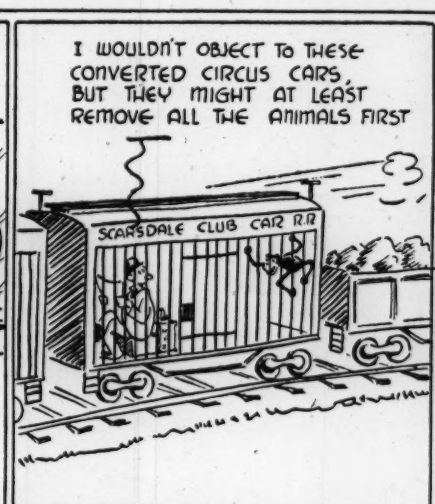
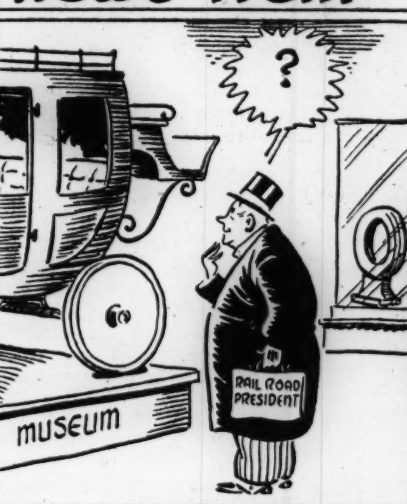
A mighty cute Southern girl, a freshman in one of the Eastern
colleges, experienced her first snowstorm the other day. The house-
mother asked her how she liked it. "Well, it's right messy underfoot,
but it DOES something for a girl when it gets on her eyelashes," the
little student said.—The New Yorker.

Just As Well

Young Girl Reporter (Interviewing celebrity): "Tell me, sir, what
was your greatest ambition as a child, and have you attained it?"
The great man looked at her thoughtfully and said: "I'm sorry to say
that I never attained my boyhood ambition."
"What was it, sir?"
"To throw an egg into an electric fan."

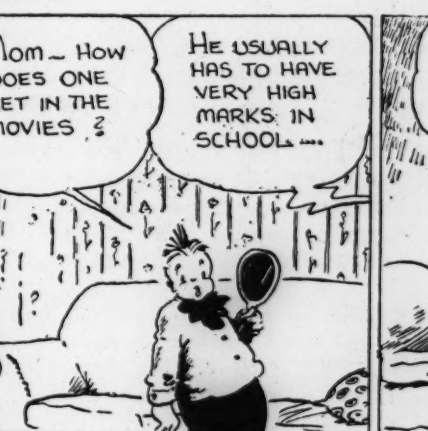
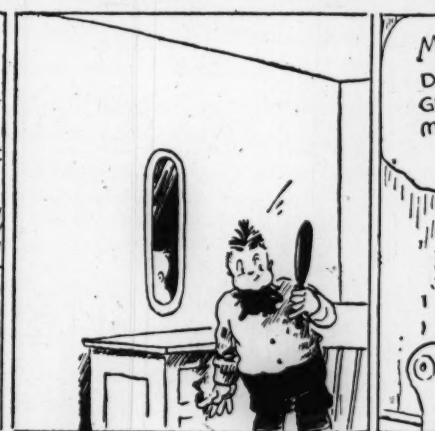
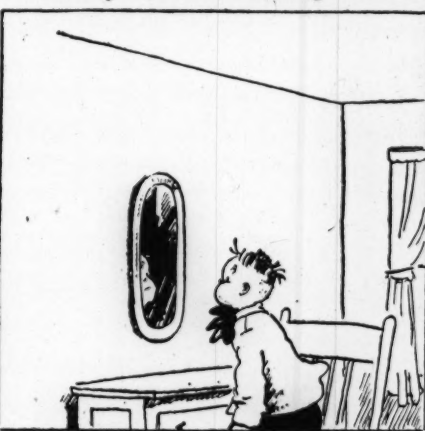
NEWS ITEM—

RAILROADS ARE SEARCHING FOR ANY OLD THING THAT WILL CARRY PASSENGERS -- EVEN CIRCUS CARS.



Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Tubby Will Just Have to Face It

BY LE PELLEY



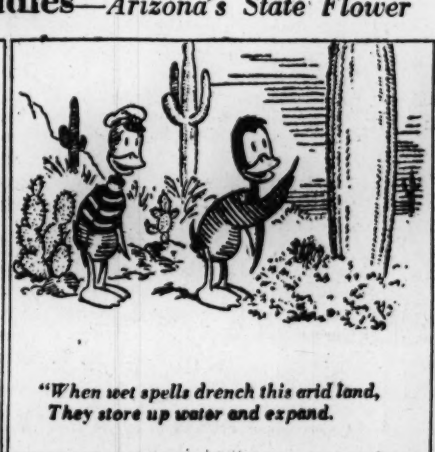
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Still No Argument

BY RODGERS



The Adventures of Waddles—Arizona's State Flower

BY THE HAGERS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1943

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Strike Against Inflation

The stop-work phase of the anthracite coal strike is apparently ended. The Nation is to be spared the spectacle of its soldiers marching in with fixed bayonets to enforce production. But the primary issue of the strike remains unsolved, and if the coal strike is seen as symptomatic of something greatly perturbing large sectors of other labor, the need for summary action will be clearly apparent.

The fact is, the miners were not engaged in an old-fashioned strike for more pay or for shorter hours, or better working conditions. They protested higher union dues, but more than anything the strike was against inflation, the rising cost of living.

When the miners complain that bologna used in their lunch-bucket sandwiches has advanced from 16 cents a pound to 31 cents (all food prices have advanced 40 per cent since the war started in Europe, says the Department of Labor), and when they complain that rubber boots which used to cost \$2.25 are now \$4.50, they are only saying that the Government's anti-price inflation moves have not been sufficiently successful.

In this, the striking miners were only uttering what is in the thought of a multitude of American professional white-collar, civil-service, and non-war workers. This is said without thought of condoning the miners' action in stubbornly denying a nation at war twenty-two days of acutely needed coal production, but in recognition of the circumstances they and so many other Americans now face.

The new Price Administrator, Prentiss M. Brown, says over-all prices have gone up 21 per cent since 1939. That figure will seem rather short of the

mark to many wrestling with household budgets.

And even though the situation is admittedly better than in the last war when a 100 per cent inflation was experienced, it is still not what the people expected, or want.

The basic problem is clear and needs no exposition here. It is simply that there is more money and fewer goods. By the inevitable law of supply and demand, prices are rising. Price ceilings are artificial and can only be partially successful. The nub of the matter must be to find some way of restoring balance to purchasing power and supply.

As to purchasing power, this can be done either by cutting down inflated wages, imposing drastic taxes, or enforcing savings. It can be done by a combination of these.

Not much apparently has been thought about keeping prices down, other than the device of blanket ceilings. Broad rationing would help. Also, costs could be cut and production increased in many lines if manufacturing were concentrated in a few of the most efficient plants, and if standardization of products were undertaken.

As illustrations: Suppose all soap-making should be concentrated in two plants with all others turned to munitions manufacturing, or closed. Suppose it were decided all shoes must be of two or three designs, and of but two qualities and of uniform price. Presumably, there would be more soap and shoes, cheaper and with less manpower required for their production.

These are drastic steps, but we must begin to think in bold terms if the standard of living is to be kept at reasonable levels, and if the Pennsylvania coal strike is not to become symbolic of the feelings of millions.

Overalls at the Waldorf

Back in those dear old base-burner days (and don't we wish we had one in our 65-degree apartment) we never dreamed we should see the day when arrival of the spring mail-order catalogue would cause a stir in New York's Waldorf Astoria.

Yet at a swaggle luncheon in the Sert Room this week, mannequins stepped from the pages of Messrs. Sears Roebuck to exhibit before fashiondom the wonders of the market—under \$20. Included were the designs of Miss Mary Lewis who helped promote the return of American cottons to the style world.

Miss O'Hara, who works in the Brewster Aeronautical plant, modelled slacks and jacket, made of the same blue denim favored by generations of overalls wearers, but a red head-scarf and some magic in cutting and sewing made a certain difference. A 4-H girl wore denim, too, but with a Tattersall shirt and farmerette hat. An air-raid warden had a red reefer and navy cotton slacks—designs of the times.

There were gabardine suits for war brides, checked gingham with "tiny waistline, bouncing hem, and bands of white rickrack outlining the figure, under \$4." And the six red-headed Garvey children romped over the lush broadloom in cotton sailor suits and Alice-in-Wonderland dresses at \$1.15 and \$1.98, respectively.

It was all very down-to-earth, and what it lacked in the swish and exoticism of the Paris openings it made up in pep and practicality. Times have a way of changing, so do fashions, but so also do the mail-order books.

Oil Over "Gas"

The decision to halt the hauling of gasoline in tank cars to America's East Coast should not be looked upon as a defeat or taken as an alarm that would cause a run on filling stations. It may help some drivers to see more clearly that the choice is between gasoline for pleasure driving and heat for homes. But that has been the situation for weeks.

Indeed, the new order is less an evidence of future shortage than of past savings. In that sense it is a victory, for it is now possible to devote more tank cars to oil for heat, largely because the reduction in pleasure driving has checked the consumption of gasoline. Supplies in store and what can be refined along the Atlantic are expected to meet the needs for essential driving in the next few weeks. Every driver who has saved something out of the maximum allowed by his coupons—either voluntarily or because of the ban on pleasure driving—has had a part in this victory.

It would be a mistake, however, for any fuel-oil consumer to think that the saving of gasoline has ended the need to save every possible bit of heating

oil. For savings of either will help a neighbor who is in greater need—to say nothing of the boys at the front, who have the first claim. There is reason to believe that the "unforeseen circumstances" which caused the complete stoppage of gasoline sales in December had a close relation to losses of tankers. It is seldom realized that ten tankers carry as much as 5,000 tank cars—about the number that came into New England last week.

The new order should be regarded as a victory rather than a defeat, but there is still room for much self-questioning on the part of every person who can by small self-denial save a gallon of fuel or of gasoline.

Tripoli and Points West

British forces at the gates of Tripoli and Rommel packing his bags apparently for a hasty departure is the picture latest dispatches from the African front describe for us. It is an encouraging picture, and very much in the foreground is General Montgomery and his valiant fighters. It has taken more than usual skill and courage to pursue the Axis forces at such speed over so lengthy a route; organization of British supply lines has met a stern test. Should the British take Tripoli before the Axis forces are able completely to cripple it as a port, Montgomery's supply problem should be eased considerably by water-borne transport.

It would appear that Rommel's purpose now can be only to offer such resistance as will make possible a retreat of his estimated 45,000 to 70,000 men to a junction with von Armin's forces in Tunisia. And at the moment it looks as if he will be able to achieve this.

A new chapter in the battle for North Africa seems about to begin. It promises to be a story of grim resistance by the Axis, whose supplies need cross only some 125 miles of sea from Sicily, whose planes may number well above 1,000 and whose manpower may be in the neighborhood of 150,000. Bizerte, one of the cities the Axis holds on the Tunisian shore, is said to be the second strongest fortress in the Mediterranean area. Some weeks are expected to elapse before American forces can go into high gear, not only because of the supply situation but because of the rains.

Should the Allies do the seemingly impossible and cut off Rommel's retreat, the battle for Tunisia would, of course, be simplified. But as things stand, the news from Africa is good, and the performance of the British in pursuit of the desert fox is something to be proud of.

Substitutes are still the patriotic order of the day, but, Brother, we draw the line at that so-called Victory Cherry Pie concocted of raisins and cranberry sauce.

The Bookshelf

Earth Viewed From Pole

It is unorthodox to start reading a book at its final chapter. Still, the method may be recommended in the case of Dr. Hans W. Weigert's *Generals and Geographers* (New York: Oxford, \$3). Not that the preceding chapters are lacking in value—far from that; but while they expound the theories and implications of German-bred geopolitics, the concluding section is the part where most of the "debunking" takes place and where the reader is shown why this pseudo-science cannot but lead its followers "on the eternal road to war in the struggle for power."

It is also in the final chapter that the outlines of another kind of geopolitics become visible which are better suited for the United Nations and, eventually, for all mankind.

The author shoots his arrows not only against the German general and professor, Karl Haushofer, but also against the "natural scientists of geopolitics" in our midst. He notices in these men the same disregard for human values and the same contempt of small nations that characterize the teachings of the Munich school for geopolitics. Theirs, he writes, is the same cold chess game of power politics in which the human being in his pursuit of happiness is nonexistent.

Dr. Weigert is definitely in favor of a "global view." However, he urges us not to limit global thinking to mere matters of military strategy. He emphasizes that the whole world has become "a closed political unit" and that it is up to us to ban the power game and to replace it with worldwide co-operation. Ideas like these cannot be expressed often enough. Nor can they be studied earnestly enough. For either we shall be able to make them the foundation of the peace or we shall not have a peace worthy of the name.

The major part of Dr. Weigert's book is devoted to an analysis of Professor Haushofer's work. The personality of the Munich warrior-scholar and the cumbersome and ambiguous style of his writings have given rise to many myths and misunderstandings which the author calmly and thoroughly explodes.

He proves that Haushofer's basic ideas run counter to the foreign policy carried out by the Hitler-Ribbentrop-Rosenberg bloc. Indeed, one can almost say that Haushofer is another example of the prophet unheeded in his own country. The invasion of Russia, the encouragement of Nazi rabble-rousers in the United States, the continuation of Japan's war against which he urgently and repeatedly warned. The only thing he has in common with Hitler is his mystically veiled materialism.

A particularly interesting chapter in Dr. Weigert's book deals with Haushofer's understanding of the United States as a nation and a geopolitical factor. The author links the failure to appraise this country correctly to the German reliance on maps based on the Mercator projection. Maps of that kind show the Americas as an isolated unit outside the world power spheres.

Dr. Weigert advises us to get accustomed to maps based on the azimuthal projection—that is with the North Pole in the center of the picture. They indicate that, even according to geopolitical teachings, it will be the United States and Russia which will decide the course of history. E. S. P.

Our Readers Say—

The Flynn Appointment

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Individuals feel so helpless in the face of situations such as the Flynn appointment, an appointment to the all-important post of Ambassador to the very large area of the South Pacific. That is an area which presents so many major questions requiring the keenest and extended diplomatic experience.

We who live in the area where Mr. Flynn is known do hope that the Monitor through its columns will keep this subject open before its readers in the United States with additional material as informative as Roscoe Drummond's article. The appointment should be opposed by all right-thinking people regardless of political beliefs. It is time the President began to put aside party politics and be occasionally persuaded to make appointments based more generally on a desire to place the best men, either Democrats or Republicans, in the important tasks vital to winning the peace.

Apparently Mr. Flynn's only claim to this appointment is his personal loyalty to the "Chief." This for too long has been President Roosevelt's measure of fitness for important posts. This latest selection and the very method of trying it out on the people by having Flynn first publicize it are beyond comprehension. CHARLES J. SCHOEN Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Robert Burns—"A Real Democrat"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: The Ayshire ploughman, whose anniversary will be recognized Jan. 25 over most of the English-speaking world, has done more for his dear old Scotland than he dreamed possible.

Robert Burns was a real democrat, passionately loving liberty, and a sincere believer in the inestimable importance and dignity of the human personality. To him the sine qua non was not the State, but the individuals that made the State possible.

With what fine feelings of commiseration the poet felt for the mountain daisy, and the field mouse when the ploughshare had done its worst!

But the unquestionable genius of Robert Burns is revealed in his songs. There is something in his Scottish songs that profoundly moves the emotions. What dynamic power can be released in tenderness, and fortitude, when we listen to the moving melodies of dear old Scotia; and, on festive occasions when men lustily sing, "For Auld Lang Syne" what feelings of genuine goodfellowship are engendered!

No admirer of Robert Burns would hesitate to draw the mantle of charity over his errors, and think of him always as the greatest of Scottish poets, whose memory shall linger after many great names have been long forgotten. JAMES S. KENNEDY Topsfield, Mass.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Warm Spot



An American Soldier's First London Air Raid

(The author of the following cabled article, Lieutenant Gilstrap, was formerly on the staff of The Christian Science Monitor. He is now attached to the office of the Chief Press Censor of the A. E. F. in London.)

LONDON

The low ominous wail of a distant air-raid siren filtering through the blackout curtains interrupted our supper conversation at an American officers' club in London. Outside the whine of alarms increased and drew nearer, as though word of warning was being relayed from one siren to another.

All the officers at our table had experienced air-raid alerts during our brief stay in Britain—in fact had sometimes clambered down into the shelters until the all-clear had sounded. But this time we wondered if it might not be different. After all, the RAF had bomb-blasted the heart of Berlin the night before and experienced Britishers had warned that "Jerry was likely to be up and about on a mission of reprisal."

We hadn't long to wonder. Scarcely had we joined the crowd assembled at a light-protected door than the sirens had ceased and in the distance we heard three distinct dull "booms"—each successively nearer. The last "boom" was more like a muffled "crunch" as I imagined a bomb would sound when crashing down into a brick building. Above in the moonlight fog, scores of searchlight beams were forming criss-cross patterns of light. One touched the silvery form of a barrage balloon which appeared as a giant shark swimming above us in the illuminated murk. As we watched, out of the fog came the hum of an airplane motor. Frantically, fingers of light moved in an attempt to find the intruder.

Suddenly the terrific crash of AA guns sounded near by and the sky was aglow with tracer bullets. Upward into misty gloom, red streamers of light soared and the sky was soon a-twinkle with orange shell-bursts. The drone of the plane came closer. Battery after battery of guns joined in what was said to be the most intense barrage yet put up over London. Several planes seemed to be overhead now, and we stepped back into the dark entrance-way "just in case."

American officers, some with feminine guests, were fascinated by the flate of incendiary bombs and the sharp explosions and showed evident excitement as they chattered away and wisecracked about "fire-works." The guns seemed to be firing at the sound of the planes, for occasionally their tracer bullets appeared to follow the "hum" through the clouds like fireflies searching for a big buzzing bumblebee. Presently the guns died down and two officers and I joined the streams of pedestrians who had resumed their interrupted progress down the street. We strolled cautiously, keeping close to buildings to avoid the danger of falling shrapnel. Small huddles of people stood at hotel and flat entrances, laughing, talking, and apparently enjoying "the show."

Commenting on the Londoners' reaction to the first bombs in six months Maj. E. M. Llewellyn, editor of Stars and Stripes, the official overseas service newspaper, said to me: "For some of them it was a lively and dangerous evening; yet I was impressed by the complete lack of fear. Everyone was cheerful and many seemed downright happy, as tickled as a farmer who hears rain on his roof after a long dry spell." He told of a grey-haired woman of 75 walking to a shelter carrying her bedding and remarking as she passed, "It's bad out tonight," as though there might be shower of rain instead of lead fragments striking the pavement.

After all, a raid of such small proportions could not greatly excite "front-line" citizen-soldiers who had been hearing the dreaded sound of dropping bombs since June, 1939. In the fall of 1940 they had endured fifty-seven nights of continuous raids and had lived through one memorable night when over 400 enemy bombers had crossed the metropolis to unload over 1,000 bombs, killing 430 civilians and wounding about 900. They knew of the havoc wrought by thousands of blazing fires, collapsing walls and roofs, flying stones, and piercing lances of broken glass. Still, on this night, these veterans weren't entirely without tenseness. In a subway I heard a woman rebuke a couple for speaking in a foreign language.

We found Piccadilly Circus "deserted." But cafés were swarming with cosmopolitan crowds composed largely of soldiers. There were Poles with their jaunty triangular caps atilt, Canadian fliers in blue uniforms, Yanks, and soldiers whose shoulder stripes showed names of Czechoslovakia, Greece, Denmark, and Holland, and sons of Fighting France. Intermingled were uniformed girls of various British services and civilian night clubbers. They chatted amiably, crowded telephone booths to make anxious calls, and speculated on the number of enemy raiders in a dozen different tongues.

Upon returning to my flat, I heard a telephone trill. The cook was calling to say that a bomb had landed in his garden and damaged his house. Lady Chetwynd, with whom I am visiting, said laughingly, "With half a million buildings to bomb, Jerry would have to bomb my cook's house. Now I'll have to prepare your breakfast."

In the early morning hours, another raid occurred and I heard for the first time the uncanny whistle of a dropping bomb. My roommate was up before me and I found him downstairs with his steel helmet on, peering out the doorway. His remark was a typical reaction of American soldiers now stationed in London: "Maybe we won't have to go to Africa after all to see some action!"

MAX K. GILSTRAP
First Lieut., F. A., U. S. A.

The Wide Horizon

His Living Memorial

By Rodney L. Brink

SAN FRANCISCO "John McLaren planted those trees." On this peninsula, with its forests, groves, and endless rows of great and graceful trees, the speaker might be pointing in almost any direction, in almost every locality. Above everything else he did to endear him to the people of a city and a State, and which has placed his name high on a world's honor roll, John McLaren planted trees.

"The boss gardener," he called himself. Truly he was that, but with a soft gentleness that held the affection of his fellow gardeners in San Francisco's city park system, that made little children and their elders call him "Uncle John," that led him to understand nature's ways and beauties, and work with them and toward them always.

The young Scot who was born almost on the battlefield of Bannockburn near Stirling, in 1846, transplanted himself as he would a young tree or plant. He took root again here by the Pacific, where fog drapes in over the hills and where, on his arrival, shifting sand dunes in a city's dooryard seemed a natural challenge to an artist whose major canvases was to be 1,000 acres in extent, his pigments trees and shrubs and flowers, his brushes an imagination that saw distant unfoldments.

It was 1870 when young John McLaren came across the Atlantic. It was 1887 when San Francisco's Park Commissioners sent word down the peninsula to San Mateo County that they would like to talk with the Scotsman who was planting some of the big estates which today are among California's show places.

"My father once told me, when I was idling," John McLaren has often said to friends, "If you have nothing else to do, go plant a tree, and it will grow while you're asleep."

There are those who say John McLaren has planted or caused to be planted 1,000,000 trees; others say 2,000,000. Still others place the figure somewhere in between.

He left school at 17 and went to work at gardening. He brought to San Francisco, at a time when it was needed, knowledge of how to keep the vagrant, lofty sand dunes from wandering. First it was grass that held them, then soil that would grow other things, finally, trees, lawns, gardens, lakes, acres of rhododendrons and azaleas, beds of bright blossoms, vistas of beauty—Golden Gate Park, spoken of in highest terms around the world when great parks are mentioned.

Plain and gentle of speech, simple of manner, John McLaren had small use for the "stookies" (statues) which were placed now and again in the nooks and dells he fashioned in his park. That one such thing of himself made no difference. His green things had a way of blotting them from the scene.

No "keep off the grass signs" in John McLaren's Golden Gate Park. Grass was to be rolled on, played on, walked on.

Once some city officials sought to run a trolley line through Golden Gate Park, so the story goes. The little Scots gardener rose to the full might and importance of his title as Park Superintendent, and gave battle on the issue. The trolley line was not built.

When he reached the normal retirement age for city employees far back in 1916, just after he had made the Panama-Pacific International Exposition a bower of living beauty, the city he had served so well and so long even that long ago, went to the hall of honors and amended its Charter to bestow upon him the office and title of Park Superintendent as long as he should live, and with a doubled salary.

"Every park in this city is his handiwork," said Mayor Angelo Rossi at the time of John McLaren's passing recently. "He is truly San Francisco's first citizen."

There are more than forty parks in close-packed San Francisco. It was John McLaren's ideal that there should be a park, and if possible a children's playground, within easy walking distance of every home. One of the larger parks, out in the Mission district, bears his full name, John McLaren Park.

Among the many honors that have come to John McLaren from around the world are membership in the Royal Horticultural Society of London and the George Robert White Medal presented by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

"I never stop working as long as there's work for me to do and I can do," said the "boss gardener" who until just a few weeks ago arose customarily at dawn to look after his parks all day.

San Franciscans do not think of John McLaren as having gone away anywhere. His ferny glens and rhododendron dells will keep him in this city's love, for always.

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